INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 114 BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 14 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

British Troops Kept in Readiness in Canton

—:o:—

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

Foreign Govt's "No" To Chinese Minister at Washington

LONDON, May 12.

Washington.—It is understood that the foreign Governments concerned have informed the State Department that they are unwilling to relinguish immediately the extra-territorial rights in China.

The Chinese Minister at Washington recently took up informally with the State Department, the question of abandonment by the United States of extra-territoriality.

The State Department confidentially enquired of Britain and other countries holding exrta-territorial privileges and all of them replied in the sense indicated. It is expected that the United States Government will inform the Chinese Minister that it is willing to discuss the matter, but must stand by the conditions laid down in the report of the Extra-Territoriality Commission of Peking, 1926, for a gradual release of the old rights in accordance with Chinese ability, adequately to protect the foreigners and their property.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR CANTON

LONDON, May 13.

Canton.—Heavy fighting is in progress at Samshui, apparently between the Cantonese troops and the Chinese gunboats which have sided with the Kwangsiites.—Reuter

BRITISH GUN BOAT FIRED UPON

LONDON, May 13.

Hongkong.—His Majesty's gunboat Moorhen, proceeding to Samshui from Wuchow, was fired on. A detachment of Somerset Light Infantry, 150 strong, is standing by at Hongkong in readiness to proceed to Shameen, the European quarter of Canton.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR GHAZNI

—:o:—

Tribal Leaders Dissatisfied With Robber King

KHUGIANIS READY TO SUPPORT AMANULLAH

PESHAWAR, May 13.

News is still scanty as to the course of events in and around Ghazni, but confirmatory reports are being received of heavy fighting having occurred at the end of April at Ghazni between Amanullah's troops consisting of Kandharis, Tokkis and Hazaras and Habibullah's forces of Kohistanis, supported by Ghilzais, in which Amanullah's troops were defeated.

Further fighting is reported to have taken place in the vicinity of Naini on April 27, between Amanullah's troops and the Ghilzais when the former again suffered a reverse. The Ghilzais continue to harass Amanullah's forces.

Sardar Hasham Khan is reported to have left Kaga on May 4 for Hisarak to join Nadir Khan. Only 400 Khugianis were collected on April 29 to proceed to Jagdalak and Hasham Khan's failure to collect a "lashkar" is due to inter-tribal quarrels.—A. P.

KHUGIANI LEADERS DISSATISFIED WITH BACHA

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, May 13.

It is reliably reported that the Khugiani Maliks who went to interview Habibullah in Kabul have returned disappointed with their reception, though Malik Gais, their leader, is openly supporting Habibullah. It is confirmed that a section of the Shinwaris, belonging to Malik Mohamed Afzal's faction, have announced their readiness to support Amanullah if they are sufficiently well paid.—A. P.

PATEL'S LETTER TO VICEROY

—:o:—

"Times of India's" Statement Contradicted

SIMLA, May 13.

President Patel has issued the following statement:—

It has been brought to my notice that the "Times of India" has published that I have written a letter to the Governor-General stating that in view of His Excellency's reference in his address to the Central Legislature in April last to my ruling about the Public Safety Bill, I shall be compelled to make a statement justifying my attitude when the Assembly meets. It is a fact that a communication has been addressed by me to the Governor-General, but the report that I have stated in that communication that I shall be compelled to make a statement justifying my attitude in the mater of my ruling on the Public Safety Bill, is altogether incorrect and misleading and calculated to prejudice the issue. I might add, that in view of the delicate nature of the communication, I have decided not to release it for publication at this stage.—A. P.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

—:o:—

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's Appeal

KEEP ABOVE PARTY SQUABBLES

SINNAGARH (Poona) May 11.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has issued the following appeal to the Congress voters of Rajasthan:—

It is a matter of the deepest regret to me that the settlement which was arrived at regarding the Rajputana Proviccial Congress Committee dispute should have fallen through an account of Mirza Abdulqadir Beg and his party. After the labours of so many sincere workers and well-wishers of Rajputana having thus proved fruitless. I have no desire to interest myself in any kind of election controversy, but as brisk propaganda is going on in connection with fresh elections for the formation of the new Congress Committee and as owing to my connection with Rajputana work, definite expression of opinion is demanded from me from more than one quarter. I feel it my duty to express my opinion on the subject. I earnestly hope that every Congressman will vote in the elections with the strictest regard to the Congress mandate for the current year and shall not be swayed away by propaganda stunts. Viewed from this standpoint, I have no hesitation in recommending generally the members of the new Congress Election Committee which includes Sjt. Haribhau Upadhyaya and his group of workers whose work on the constructive side of the Congress programme in Rajputana has been before the public. I do not consider it necessary to refute the ill-considered attacks made against me by Sjt. Arjunlal Sethi and his few relatives and followers. Though I appreciate and recognise Sethiji's past services to the country according to his lights, I can't help feeling that his unscrupulous ways have brought much stigma on his fair name and lowered the Congress reputation in Rajputana. Under the circumstances, I am constrained to think that it would be in the interest of both the Congress and Sjt. Sethji that the Congress machinery should be in the hands other than Sethji's. I, therefore, trust that Congress voters in Rajputana will exercise their votes with due discrimination, so that Congress work with its constructive programme may prosper and the lost reputation of the Congress in Rajputana may be regained.—Free Press.

SIR BOMANJI DALAL RESIGNS

—:o:—

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING ASSEMBLY TERM EXPECTED

SIMLA, May 13.

It is understood the Government announcemtent regarding the life of the Assembly is likely to made this week.

It is stated Sir Bomanji Dalal injured in the Assembly bomb explosion has resigned from the Assembly and there is the possibility of his nomination to the Council of State.—Free Press.

INDIAN AIR MAIL ARRIVES IN TIME

—:o:—

FLIGHT AGAINST HEAVY RAIN AND HEAD WIND

LONDON, May 12.

Despite heavy rain and head wind over the last 500 miles of its flight the Indian air mail, with over 20,000 letters arrived only fifteen minutes late at Croydon.—Reuter.

CHARKHA, SYMBOL OF NATIONAL AWAKENING

—:o:—

American Expert's Tribute to Mahatmaji

NEW YORK, May 12.

A striking tribute is paid to Khaddar movement by a High United States authority, Mr. Etelbort Stewart, Director of Labour Statistics in the United States reviewed recently the difficulties which confront the textile industry. In doing so, Mr. Stewart referred to Gandhiji's khaddar movement and said that Khaddar had put new life into the Indian cotton manufacture as the principle of the industry was the direct discouragement of the British cotton manufacture. Gandhiji had adopted the charkha and the loom as symbols of national movement, and they signified the importance attached by the national leaders to the advancement of the khaddar industry from point of view of India.—Free Press Beam Service.

MR. MACDONALD'S PROMISES TO ELECTORS

—:o:—

SOLVING INDUSTRIAL DIFFICULTIES THROUGH SOCIALIST IDEAS

LABOUR GOVT'S CROWDED PROGRAMME

LONDON, May 13.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's election address describes himself as a believer in Socialist ideas who would do his best to apply them in a businesslike way as a solution for industrial difficulties and for the augmentation of the national prosperity. He dismisses the "anti-socialist scaremongers" as people who insult the electors' intelligence.

A CROWDED PROGRAMME

Mr. MacDonald says that Labour Government will eventually nationalise coal industry, concentrate on slum clearance, amplify maternity benefits, protect the children's health, through prenatal and baby clinics, facilitate education, pass factories bill, ratify Washington eight hours convention, amend the Workmen's Compensation Acts and trade union law as so grave and insulting an injustice done to the industrial combinations of workmen should not continue, deal with conditions of cotton and iron and steel industries, appoint a Commission to consider the licensing laws and control liquor traffic, all of which will save a great deal misspent through pauperising agencies, and will not, therefore be the nett cost to the country, which on the other hand will be enriched by taxing the land values and increasing the taxation of other huge unearned incomes.—Reuter.

DISCOVERY OF PLAGUE IN OSAKA

—:o:—

TOKIO OFFICIAL CIRCLES AGITATED

LONDON, May 12.

A sensation prevails in Tokio official circles at the discovery of plague in Osaka, as result of which the Duke of Gloucester may be advised to abandon his visit to Osaka and Kobe. A seaman of a steamer named "Sumatra Maru" from Bombay which arrived at Osaka died of plague. Infected rats were discovered at both the ports. All ships and passengers are now being strictly examined.—Reuter.

SIR R. ROSS' WORK IN TROPICS

—:o:—

NATIONAL FUND TO HELP HIM

LONDON, May 13.

In a letter to the press Sir James Barr appeals to the public to subscribe one million shillings as national tetimonial to oSir Ronald Ross whose health has been seriously impaired by strenuous work in the tropics and who has been obliged for some years to draw on his capital for his family necessities.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF FIGHTING FLEETS

—:o:—

U. S. NAVAL EXPERTS' FORMULA

WHOLESALE SCRAPPING OF BRITISH VESSELS

LONDON, May 13.

The "Daily Telegraph's" naval correspondent says that the formula drawn up by the United States naval experts for the reduction of fighting fleets now being scrutinised by the British experts lays down a quarter million tons as the maximum for cruisers, involving a heavy reduction in the American programme and wholesale scrapping of British vessels. The British naval officers express the opinion that this is utterly insufficient for British requirements, as after providing for a battlefleet, barely a dozen cruisers will be available for the defence of the British trade routes all over the world.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVAL DISARMAMENT PLANS

—:o:—

NOT KNOWN TO BRITAIN

LONDON, May 13.

Reuter learns that report that Britain has received details of American naval disarmament plans is incorrect. The Government only possesses a general plan outlined by Mr. Gibson at Geneva.—Reuter.

MODERNISATION OF RAILWAYS

—:o:—

MR. BALDWIN'S STATEMENT

LONDON, May 12.

Mr. Baldwin, in response to to request for amplification of references in his election address in regard to the reorganisation and modernisation of railways, has issued a statement pointing out that the great and basic industries must always mainly depend on them. Much rollingstock, particularly truck system, was out of date in comparison with some foreign countries. If the Government were returned to power, it would immediately investigate the whole problem in which finance must play a large part. The Government, as a first step, had made funds available for the development of a modernisation programme costing six and a half million sterling and would be prepared to contemplate further State assistance if investigation justified it.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT

—:o:—

CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE RESIGNS

BELGAUM, May 13.

Mr. Chaugule, chairman of the Reception Committee, Kanarese Literary Conference, has also resigned in protest of yesterday's incident. The working body of the Reception Committee of the conference holds an emergency meeting to consider the resignation.

Blind Labourite to Oppose Ll. G

—:o:—

LONDON, May 13.

The Labourites have adopted Mr. Thomas Aprhys, who is blind, as Mr. Lloyd George's opponent at Carnarvon Boroughs.

Mr. Lloyd George has retaliated against Mr. Churchill for latter's speech at Chingford regarding Sir John Simon.

The ex-Premier said that Mr. Churchill was in his speeches getting more and more rattled "but I wish he would not aim direct and savage blows below the belt (loud cheers) at the eminent statesmen who risk their lives to serve the State. I hope that was only done in a fit of temper and that now he is thoroughly ashamed of his outburst. If not the rest of community certainly is".—Reuter.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES

—:o:—

STRONG UNIONS TO BE ORGANISED IN DIFFERENT CENTRES

LAHORE, May 13.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the All-India Telegraph Workmen's Union, Diwan Chamanlal presiding, it was decided to send organisers to important centres in India to strengthen the existing branch unions and create new ones.

The President was authorised to open negotiations with the authorities concerned in order to secure redress of the workers' grievances.—A. P.

ACCUSED IN LAHORE BOMB CASE

—:o:—

ANOTHER APPLICATION FOR REMOVAL FROM POLICE CUSTODY

LAHORE, May 13.

Another application was filed before the District Magistrate on behalf of Sukhdev, accused in Lahore bomb case, praying that as the period of remand expired on May 12 the prisoner be removed from police custody and as police had not shown any exceptional circumstances for refusing an interview, the counsel and the relations might be allowed that privilege. The court issued a notice to the Crown returnable to-morrow.—Free Press.

BOOKS TO MEERUT PRISONERS

—:o:—

The two hundred books sent from Bombay to Meerut prisoners are the gifts from Mr. K. F. Nariman and not the Bombay Youth League as wrongly stated in yesterday's "Chronicle".

—:o:—

U.S. FISHING BOATS UNDER ARREST BY CANADIAN GOVT.

LONDON, May 13.

Ottawa.—The Canadian Government patrolboat has taken into custody five salmon patrolling vessels belonging to United States citizens on a charge of violating international fishing regulations.—Reuter.

A J.P. CHARGED WITH MISCHIEF

—:o:—

Tenant's Premises Broken Into

POLICE COURT SEQUEL

On Friday last the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, converted the notice into summons in a case, in which Mr. Thakkar Varajlal Govindji a sweet-meat merchant, residing at Ganpati Building, Walkeshwar Road, charged his landlord Mr. Dwarkadas Tribhuwandas a J.P., with mischief under Section 427 I.P.C.

The complainant was a monthly tenant of the accused, occupying the drawingroom, 4 rooms and a terrace on the 1st floor of the aforesaid building.

In August last the accused wanted the complainant to vacate the premises occupied by the complainant, as the accused wanted to erect a Bungli in the terrace. The complainant, however did not act accordingly.

The complainant then left Bombay on or about 18th December 1928 and returned on 18th March, 1929. The rent was duly recovered by the accused during complainant's absence from Bombay.

DOORS REMOVED.

On his return, complainant found that the accused had removed the doors of two of his rooms, bored a hole in one of the walls, blocked up the doors of the Diwankhana leading to the terrace and cut off the electric fittings installed by the complainant. The accused had also cut off gas and water connection.

PROTESTS OF NO AVAIL.

Finding this, the complainant saw the accused, protested against his high-handedness and requested him to replace everything in its proper order. But the accused seemed to pay no heed to this, with the result that the complainant charged the accused with intentionally causing wrongful loss or damage by making the said changes in the property, the value and utility of which is diminished under the circumstances.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari with Mr. Ambedkar appeared for the complainant, the accused was represented by Mr. Mohanlal Desai.

—:o:—

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL

SELECT CSMMITTEE MEETS

SIMLA, May 13.

The Select Committee on the Transfer of Property Bill met today. Sir B. L. Mitter, the Law Member, presided. The following members attended the meeting of the Committee: Messrs. Jinnah, Dutt, Aney, Jogiah, Anwarul Azim and Wright. The Committee expects to conclude its labours after a fortnight.

The Railway Standing Finance Committee meets in Bombay on the 31st May and 1st June.—A. P.

—:o:—

AUSTRALIA TO ENGLAND FLIGHT

LONDON, May 13.

Singapore.—Airmen Flight-Lieutenant S. J. Moir and Flying officer H. O. Owen who are flying to Australia from England have arrived here.—Reuter.

SHORTAGE OF GRAIN IN RUSSIA

—:o:—

Peasants Leave Their Farms

GRAVE SITUATION

LONDON, May 12.

New York.—M. Klein, Assistant Secretary for Commerce, in a wireless talk said that Russia's gravest problem was shortage of grain and scarcity of bread in every city. Prices of rations were mounting and peasants were leaving their farms. Russia would be compelled to import probably half a million tons of grain before the spring harvest came in, presumably from Argentina. This would completely exhaust the gold reserve of the State Bank and absorb a large portion of the Government's foreign exchange.—Reuter.

NEW YORK.

OPENING ADVANCE ON HIGHER LIVERPOOL—RISE OF 19 POINTS ON COVERING—PRICES REACT 11 POINTS ON LIQUIDATION— SCATTERED BUYING—FUTURES 11 TO 6 POINTS.

New York, May 11.

The New York cotton futures prices fluctuated 11 points within 2 hours trading and closed at a rise of 12 to 6 points. The market being influenced with higher Liverpool closing advices opened at a rise of 10 points and a further rise of 9 ponits recorded during the first half an hour on short covering. This level proved to be the top of the day, as at 18.69 for July, reports of favourable weather influenced long liquidation which resulted in a decline of 11 points. Towards the close there was some buying which resulted in a rally of 4 points and the market colsed irregular near months showing a rise of 12 points while new crop positions were 6 points better. Spot cotton prices were raised by 10 points to 19.65C.

The New Orleans cotton futures marked ruled steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 12 points to 18.63C.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

A. Norden and Co:—"Weather past week decidedly unfavourable, but sentiment preponderately bearish, expecting record acreage large yield. Market short. Prefer scale down purchase."

Reuter: "Market is steady, favourable weather being counterbalanced by favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

July Highest 18.69 (10-29 a.m.), lowest 18.58 (11-18 a.m.).

Vitality

Balance in diet is essential to the healthy growth and vitality of the child. It is not merely a question of the quantity of food a child gets. The important matter is that it should contain all the food elements required to build a healthy body.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol is the food which contains *all* the essential types of nutriment in one supremely digestible form. Even feeble and invalid children have in numberless cases won back to health and vigour on Virol. But the way to *prevent* weakness and ill-health is to put your child on Virol *now*

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence in growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London W.5, England.

FREE TREATMENT FOR

LEPROSY

UNDER SPECIAL DIET.

All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.

DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN, FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.

50,000 Free

Sample Packets for LEUCODERMA.

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:—

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, Dist. HOWRAH.

LIVERPOOL.

LOCAL SHORTS COVERING—TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—FUTURES 2 POINTS HIGHER TO 1 POINT LOWER—SALES 3,000 BALES.

Liverpool, May 11.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 5 points, but ruled steady on local short covering. Trade interests were fixing call sales and the market displayed better feeling. The close was steady at a rise of 2 points for near months and 1 point lower for distant months. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points to 10.15 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures market closed 1 point higher with July and October 9.75. The Egyptian ring was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Spinners takings so far this season are 13,620,000. Better business doing Manchester, heavy spinners calling at every decline."

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Somewhat unfavourable weather ignored owing general sentiment against bulling anything. Think market liquidated and short, therefore would not sell meantime through consider probabilities favour good weather next few weeks.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Scattered showers San Antonio Dist. (South Texas) slightly warmer.

(2) Local shorts covering, trade fixing call sales, rather better feeling.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

NO DEMAND

Liverpool, May 11.

There is no new feature in the market and there is no demand for actual (spot) wheat. Prices to-day declined on liquidation present month weak showing a decline of 3|4d. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

May close at 7s. 8d. — 3|4d.
July close at 7s. 11 1|4d. — 1|4d.
Oct. close at 8s. 3d. — 1|4d.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 13.

Massilia, Mathews, Liverpool.
City of York, Jones, Liverpool.
Gharinda Logan, Akyab.
Essex Envoy, Churchill, Rangoon.
Naringa, Mann, Rangoon.
Genoa, Panzamino, Genoa.
Shunko Maru, Ishimura, Karachi.
City of Poona, Brown, Karachi.
James, Brooks, Rangoon.
Jalarashmi, Beatson, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May 14.

Skuld, Roberg, Bangkok.
Kobe, Baticei, Calcutta.
Clankenneth, Yong, Okha.

LOADING.

May 13.

Steamer Jalajyoti for Calcutta.
Steamer Carla for Trieste.
Steamer Nizam for Java.

S S Massilia:—The Graham T Co's steamer Massilia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S City of York:—The K N Co's steamer City of York arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gharinda arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a cargo of rice.

S S Essex Envoy:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Essex Envoy arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Janus:—The B I S N Co's steamer Janus arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Naringa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Naringa arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana steamer Genoa arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalarashmi arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Skuld will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

S S Kobe:—The K N Co's steamer Kobe will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Clan Kenneth:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Kenneth will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Okha with same bottom cargo.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 13.

The local cotton market opened at Rs. 335|8 for Broach J.-A. delivery and improved to Rs. 336|8 on short covering. Prices ruled firm and hardened to Rs. 338|- on Firm Liverpool advices but reacted on profit taking. However prices again advanced and closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	326
Broach J/A.	338/8
New Broach A/M.	351/8
Oomra May	289
Oomra July	298
New Oomra D/J.	317
Bengal May	237/8
Bengal July	246
New Bengal D/J.	265/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 13.

May	225.40 plus 2.00
Aug	217.40 plus 1.90
Nov.	215.40 plus 1.70

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, May 13.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Broach	100	26,300
F.G.M.G. Bengal	400	15,400
Fine M.G. Oomra	400	8,700

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 13.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	245	....
Bengal Fine	240	....
Bengal F.G.	230	220
Sindh-Punjab Fine	240	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	230	220
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	305|300	285
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	290
Yeotmal Fine	290	275
Arvi Fine	290	275
Amraoti Fine	290	265
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	285	255|60
Mulkapur Fine	270	245
Khandesh Fine	255	235
Muthia Fine	240	220|25
Muthia F.G.	230	215
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	300	265
Purna F.G.G.S.	290	265
Parbhani|Sailu F.G. G.S.	290	265
Indore|Ujjain Fine	285	265|75
Burwah Sanavad Fine	290	265
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	....
Cambodia	390	....
Miraj|Sangli	....	....
Compta Good	....	....
Jinja	470	....
Busoga	480	....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 13.

In-full-pressed Bales	11-5-29	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh		353,179
Central India	83	355,477
Barsi & Nagar	68	233,941
Hyderabad Gaorani	88	81,905
Berar	1,820	725,849
Central Provinces	644	362.502
Total Oomras	2,703	2,112,853
Dholera	1,864	133.980
N.-W. Provinces		60,329
Rajputana		41,047
Sind Punjab		120,539
Broach		180,883
Coompta & Dharwar	556	62.422
Westerns-Northerns	346	27,277
Cocoanada		1
Tunnevelly and Cambodia		17,989
Persian		1,646
American		4,408
Egyptian and African		58,470
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		10
Total	5,469	2,821,854

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 13.

In-full-pressed Bales	11-5-29	1st Sept. to 9th May. This year.
Europe	773	703,943
Japan & China	5,141	1,277,485
Coast Ports	210	15,506
Up-country by Rail		84,231
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		30,097
Total	6,124	2,111,261

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 13.

F. P. Bales	1928-29
Receipts to date 11-5-29	8998000
„ Yesterday 11-5-29	6000
Exports to date 11-5-29	7383000
Stock at Ports 10-5-29	1259000
„ Interior Towns do.	513000
„ Liverpool 10-5-29	1071000
Visible Supply 10-5-29	3524000
Quantity in Sight 10-5-29	14889000
	1927-28
Receipts to date 11-5-29	8041000
„ Yesterday 11-5-29	13000
Exports to date 11-5-29	6681000
Stocks at Ports 10-5-29	1422000
„ Interior Towns do	649000
„ Liverpool 10-5-29	796000
Visible Supply 10-5-29	3929000
Quantity in Sight 10-5-29	13461000

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, May 13.

Linseed May	10	13	6
Linseed September	11	1	6
Wheat May	7	4	3
Wheat September	7	5	6

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Limited.)

SILVER.

Bombay, May 13.

London Ready 25/4
London Forward 25/3
China Op. 2/5/11 Clo. 2/5/10
America Cent. 54/10
Ready 57/7
Vaisakh Op. 57/8'9 Hi. 57/9 Low. 57/7, Clo. 57/8
Jeth Op. 57/7'8 Hi. 57/8 Low. 57/5 Clo. 57/6
Tej Mandi Vaisakh -/6 Beth -/12

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/3
Vaisakh 21/6/6
Jeth 21/7
Nenan Manoy 21/9/3
National City 21/8/3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 13.

Cotton		5,461 bales.
Wheat		5,336 cwts.
Linseed		7,605 cwts.
Rape, Rai & Mustard		32 cwts
Ging llyseeds		582 cwts.
Poppyseeds		226 cwts.
Groundnuts		202 cwts.
Castorseeds		8,422 cwts.
Rice		2,133 cwts.
Myrabollams		1,672 cwts.
Cottonseeds		7,109 cwts.
Gram		2,578 cwts.
Joowar		2,900 cwts.
Maize		41 cwts.
Barley	t	194 cwts.
Bajree		685 cwts.
Coal		6,787 tons.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

(MESSRS. V. H. A. GANNY.)

Calcutta, May 11.

Jutes:—The prices of the manufactured commodities have been well maintained during the week, and the market is expected to remain better in consideration of the coming season months for the export of the Hessian. A very satisfactory quantity is booked. The price of the 9 porters Hessian fluctuated between 14|4 and 14|10, closing steady at 14|8. In heavy goods the mills have been able to dispose off their October|March B Twills and Heavy Cees at better prices.

About the question of enhancing duty on Jute goods to a prohibitive level by U. S. A. we learn from a reliable source that no changes are to be made in the Tariff and the question does not arise.

Viewing the reports of some of the Companies published during the last two weeks, it will be quite obvious that they have followed a cautious policy in recommending reduced dividends. The Bank rate is reduced to 6 per cent. and it has attracted the buyers. The market for Jute shares has ruled steady through-out, except in case of speculative counters, which, after showing a little easier feeling, have also closed steady Other stocks, remaining almost unchanged through-out the week, have closed firm with a remarkable rise of about 25 points in Dalhousie and Standard, the former having buyers upto 565 and the latter upto 465. Kamarhatty had buyers at 650, Lawrence at 710, and Alliance at 543. Champadany, on declaring Rs. 10 dividend had buyers upto 180, Reliance have improved by 2 points at 85|8; Barnagore were firm at 310. This section closes with a firm undertone.

Howrah, Clive and National, touching 56|12, 39|14, and 31|2, close steady at 57|12, 40|6, and 31|8 respectively.

Dividends:—Howrah 3, Reliance 6, Charupdany 10, Albion 30, Budge Budge 40, and National 2.

Cottons:—Very little interest was exhibited here. Bengal-Nagpur were steady at 31|4. Kesoram had sellers at 5.

Coals:—Again the section was a little easier and the business was less. Burrakur were quiet at 14, New Beerbhoom had sellers at 16, Samla Collieries were done at 6|8, Karanpara had sellers at 7, Adjai have come down to 135 from 145, Burra Dhemo were quoted at 12|2 and Standard were done at 60. Talcaer had buyers at 1|14.

Tea Shares:— Bishnauth were done at 35. Hantapara have dropped to 503 from 550. Seajuli were done at 39|12. The market is quiet.

Banks:—Imperial Bank F. P. were in demand upto 1430 and Conty. upto 355.

Govt. Securities:—Were a little steady market with rates almost unchanged.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel, after being dealt upto 16, had sellers at 15|13. Bengal Iron were quoted at 11|12. Burn were steady at 374, Champaran Sugar were better at 12|10 with buyers over. Bengal Timber were done at 225. Central Hydraulic changed hands at 401 e. r. Titaghur Paper Ordinary have advanced to 14|4, and Defd. had buyers upto 3|12. India General Navigation showing better results than last year were in demand upto 210.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 13.

B C. RATE—

T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 Ready.
Bank's Selling D D 1|5 29|32 „
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 May.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 May
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 276 3|4.
Banks Selling T T 276-3|4.
Banks Buying T T 275-3|4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 925.
Banks Buying D D 935.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 123 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 121-1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 167 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1|2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 9/32 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/5 11/16 13th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 3/32 11th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 11th inst.
London/Belgium 34.945 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 1/4 11th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull. Gold £4/4/11-1/2 10th inst. £4/4/11.1/2 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 3/8 10th inst. 25 1/4 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 3/8 10th inst. 25 1/4 11th inst.
Siver New York Ready 55 10th inst. 54 5/8 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/8 p.c. 10th inst. 5 1/8 p.c. 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 3/16 p.c. 5 3/16 p.c. 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 p.c. 3 Mos 4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4.1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

"Tone of Silver."—Market closed quietly steady.. China a small seller. Speculators bought.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 13.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71 15/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/14
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84|5.
4-1|2 per cent bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/10.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94|10|0.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102/14/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 107|10.
4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES—16th May sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/15/0 5 per cent 1945|55 Rs. 102/14
Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, May 13.

3 Months Discounts 5 1/8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 3/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Quiet.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

OILS & CAKES.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay May 13.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 553 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per son.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 112 per ton

STOCKS AND SHARES

Quiet But Steady Tone

OPERATORS AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay, May 13.

The market opened quiet owing to no improvements in the strike situation and although the tone exhibited by the market to-day was quiet but steady operators are awaiting further developments before increasing their operations. There is a belief in some section that the fizzling out of the strike is incorrect and more trouble is anticipated. As it is the situation continues uncertain and while caution is preferred it is doubtful whether prices will show market decline from the present level. The market is likely to fluctuate within a scalping range for some time.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 793/12 and declined to Rs. 790 on long liquidation. At this level bulls supported the market and prices hardened to Rs. 796/4 on short covering and closed at Rs. 795/. Fazul opened at Rs. 690/ and after declining to Rs. 686/12 advanced to Rs. 686/4. Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 211/8 and after receding to Rs. 208/12 advanced to Rs. 214/12 and closed at Rs 211/14 Ordinary shares fluctuated between Rs. 59/4 and Rs. 60/. There was fairly large turnover in Bundi shares with little change in prices. Bombay Burmahs opened slightly easier but improved and closed firm. Tata Hydros were very steady. Cement shares were rather quiet.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 13.

Bombay Dyeing 793,91,94,90
Century 351,53,55
Colaba 122, 21-14
Crescent 118
Fazal 690,88,92,95,96
Indore 385, 86
Madhowji 37
Nagpur 471,72,73
New Great 211,14,11
Pearl 425,26,28,27
Simplex 57,56
Swadeshi 417,18,20
Burma 805,8,10
Hydro 1128,31,34,33
Tram 139
Deff. 210,11,12,11.14
Ord. 59-14,4,860-2,59-14
Bundi 19-4
Indian 310-8,11,10,11.14
Katni Ord. 224,23,25
Alcock 296,301,300

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS

Bombay, May 13.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 331-4.
Apollo 60 nil 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170.
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 795.
Bombay Industrial (20) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y xd 356-4.
Central India 100f xd 471-4.
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mill 121-14.
Crescent 100 118-12.
Currimzhoy 250 nil 130.
David 250 nil 222/8
Dawn 250 10y 495
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-8-6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7|8 173-12.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 626-4.
Finlay 100 10y 90.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 125.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1650.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 222-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225
Indore Malwa 100 13|21 386-4.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 9.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 66-4.
Kohinoor 10|3|100 190.
Laxmi Cotton 25f xd. 1490.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharramsi 100 nil 37-8.
Madras United 250 7|8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1080.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 75.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 211-4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 210 427-8.
Phoenix 100 30y xd 343-12.
Premier 10 nil 5/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8 63/12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5350.
Simplex 250 nil 56-4.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f 420.
Swan Mills 25 nil 90
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2180
Western India Spinning 1,000 6f 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50|2 8f 101-8.
Baroda 5500 0|8 77-8
Central 250 20-12.
Eastern £5 xd 92.
Imperial 500 40i xd. 1445.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 351-4.
Union 5|11 3-11
P & O Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10|0|0 54f xd 19-4.
Central India Mining 7-12
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 97
Indian Cement 2|10 311-4.
New Indian Assurance 51y 22-8
Katni Cement 100 nil 235.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12-4
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 147/8
Shivrajpur 20 2|11 xd 19-4.
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31|11|61 765.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 96
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 96
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley xd 647-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 127/ xd
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ord. 10,002 577-8.
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 139-6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd 1133-12.
Tata Power 70,000 nil 436/4
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 7f
New Mofussil 400 3uy 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U P. 50 0 30y 472/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1890
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10-2
New India Assurance 6y 22-8
Oriental Government Securities Ltd 100 100d xd. 1950.
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy 25, 12 12 by 212 213-2.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24/4
Burma T Corporation 125 810.
Burma Corp. 10 As 6-4-1 11/12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8. 15/
Kemp 200 15 197/8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 135
Scindia Steam 10-4.
Tata Construction 30 4y 50/8
Tata Iron Defd. 211-14.
ata Iron Ord. 59-14.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7 8 F. T. 100 4/13

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bomba, May 13.

The Market has ruled steady today with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 13/5 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 8/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Sept Rs 7/15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct/Dec Rs 8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.
Shipment April Rs. 7/13 per cwt F. B. H.
Refined Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/14/6 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

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SHIPPING

P.&O.British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
18 May	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25 ,,	Narkundax ..	will	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transhipment	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..		16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,954

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. he fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Dateabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana ..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
20th May	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and apan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
aYuki Maru ..	3162	17 May	29 May
aBengal Maru ..	5396	17 ,,	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 May.	17 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 June.
Korea Maru ..	20000	26 ,,	3 July.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Chifuku Maru ..	9th May	19th May
Yoko Maru ..	20th ,,	30th ,,
Honolulu Maru	25th ,,	2nd June
Ganges Maru ..	10th June	22nd ,,
Shinnoh Maru..	24th ,,	7th July
Indus Maru ..	11th July	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to :—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136-197, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
15th May	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th ,,	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to :—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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BUDDHA AND HIS RELIGION. By J. B. Saint-Hilare. Rs. 3-6.

LIFE OF BUDDHA. By Edward J. Thomas. Rs. 9-8.

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

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32216

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 14th May, 1929, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December, 1928.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 7th May, 1929, to TUESDAY, the 14th May, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1929.

32175

THE EDWARD SASSOON LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 14th May, 1929, at 3-10 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December, 1928.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 7th May, 1929, to TUESDAY, the 14th May, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1929.

32176

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 14th May, 1929, at 3-20 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December, 1928.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 7th May, 1929, to TUESDAY, the 14th May, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1929.

32174

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

TENDER FOR "2-1|2" TO 3" SHAHABAD STONE SLABS".

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer Bombay Improvement Trust at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 3 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 27th of May, 1929, for the supply of 1,02,268 Square feet of 2-1|2" to 3" Shahabad Stone Slabs during the year 1929-1930 ending 31-3-1930.

Forms of Tender and Specification can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office at Matunga, near King's Circle at Rs. 2|- a copy.

Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P.

(Sd.) T. S. KYNNERSLEY,
M. Inst, C. E.,
Ag. Engineer to the Board.

11-5-1929.
Matunga, Bombay No. 19.

32218

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies. (KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alabi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all foarecasts free of charge for whole life time.

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Gold Medals in 1912.
Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS.
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AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO A BUILDING LEASE FOR 10 YEARS OF TWO VALUABLE PLOTS OF MUNICIPAL LAND SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF ELPHINSTONE ROAD AND DADAR ROAD (PAREL POIBAVADI).

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the site the right to a building lease for 10 years of the following building plots:—

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For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the undersigned.

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Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India, Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes, 20th October, 1928—"Have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found yourwork as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

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TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
THE MACDONA PLAYERS
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Immortal Classic.
THE MAN WHO LAUGHS
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A UNIVERSAL SOUND PICTURE.

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6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
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RAYMOND HATTON
and the Fascinating
MARY BRIAN
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BEHIND THE FRONT
A Highly Hilarious Comedy with a Succession of Gorgeous "Gags" that defies Comparison. The Funniest and Most Uproarious Stuff of the War! A delicious blast of low down fooling

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DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
11 PARTS.

Glittering Glamorous
TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEE AT 4 P. M.

FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY
To-day entirely change of Programme
THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45.
DAILY 4 SHOWS.
The Most Spectacular Riding Picture Ever Filmed.
PETE MORRISON
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"THE ESCAPE"
Thrills, laughter, romance in his whirlwind action Melodrama—
Also
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BLOOD POISON

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Whether it be a cut, scratch, insect bite, burn, or abrasion, Zam-Buk effectually prevents all dangerous infection of the tissues.

Zam-Buk is the safety-first healer because it acts on the skin in three ways. It is at once soothing. It swiftly allays inflammation and swelling, ends pain and checks bleeding.

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Zam-Buk can save you many a Doctors' bill.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box.

Zam-Buk
THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC HEALER.

A GREAT BOON TO MOTOR-OWNERS

GUARANTEED to be free from acid and corrosive substances, and is therefore absolutely harmless when applied to the finest finish of motor cars.

Ask for sample and test it for yourselves.

IF you want to preserve the original finish of the surface of your car

USE ONLY

"Royal Saxon Motor - Body Polish"

SOLE AGENTS :—
Shree Jagnathji & Co., P. O. Box 1018, BOMBAY 1.

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Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only. Fresh supplies, specially packed for the tropics, are received each week.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
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Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, at all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON
Special Representative for India :
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....
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will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

DEVIDAS NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS J. P. died at his residence Vussanji House, Girgaum Back Road on Sunday 12th May 1929, deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

—:o:—

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams to and from Colombo are no longer subject to delay.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with Mails from London of 9th instant left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 11th instant.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 3rd Bn. The 19th Hyderabad Regt., will play the following music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, 414 Girgaon Back Road.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

A social gathering of the members of the Bombay Youth League will be held on the 16th instant (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. All members are cordially invited to attend. There will be a programme of music and light refreshments will be served.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The sixth anniversary of the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Kt., will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi. R. B. Talmakki, Messrs. N. S. Kowshik, R. S. Padbidri and others will speak on the "Life and Work of Sir Narayan". All the members of the community are cordially invited to attend.

THE PATIDAR STREE MANDAL.

An address will be presented to Mr. Vallabhai Patel on his arrival in Bombay on the occasion of the All-India Congress Committee's meeting by the Patidar Stree Mandal. The meeting will be open to all members of the Patidar Community of Bombay without any regard to the sex. The date and place will be announced hereafter.

THE ADAR FESTIVAL GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public Parsi Gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the Adar Festival. Ervad Jal, Ardeshir Bajan, and Mr. Jehanbux B. Vatcha will deliver short lectures on "Fire and its Sanctity". There will be sacred songs and music. Shamshuloma Dr. Jivanji J. Mady will preside.

SENTA TYPEWRITERS
Portable Rs. 180/-
Office Rs. 195/- net
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Sole Agents:
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81, Princess St, Bombay 2.

A WELL-KNOWN RACING MAN

—:o:—

DEATH OF MR. R. H. GAHAGAN

After a long and trying illness, Mr. R. H. Gahagan, the well-known race-horse owner passed away at his Malabar Hill residence on Tuesday last. Educated at Christ Church and King's College in London, Mr. Gahagan was by profession an Engineer and for several years was one of the proprietors of Geo Gahagan and Co. A keen businessman he amassed a huge fortune and only retired from active business a few years ago. By nature unassuming and of a retiring disposition he made a few friends. His greatest hobby was horticulture and for years his beautiful garden had been the envy of residents on the Hill.

Mr. Gahagan was a staunch patron of the racing game and many a time his colours have played a big and important part in the classics in Western India. He always raced on the highest lines and owned a fine string of horses. There have been few owners who had such a sound knowledge of Turf matters. Collingwood, who many consider the best Arab that has come to these shores, carried the familiar blue and scarlet livery to victory on many occasions. The champion bay won the Bombay Arab Derby, two Turf Club Cups and a Governor's Cup and was at home on any sort of going. In other years Durban won a Turf Club Cup at Poona and in the same jacket, Gazal and Section carried off the premier honours for Arabs.

Mr. Gahagan had several English horses that brought him many Turf honours. Owen Roe, in the opinion of sound judges, was one of the best sprunters that has raced in the country. His owner always alluded to him as the best horse he ever owned and exprienced jockeys like Bowley and Townsend maintain that he was the fastest horse they ever steered. Whit Week won a Colaba Cup for Mr. Gahagan among several prizes of importance. Krempion, a staying son of Santoi, captured the Byculla Club Cup in what is perhaps a record time for any course. Festivity and Roi Grison were others who carried the popular jacket with conspicuous success.

Mr. Gahagan was a keen sportsman and in his youth made his mark at Rugby a game to which he was passionately devoted. He was also a billiard player of great ability having been coached by the late John Roberts—world's champion.

Racegoers will regret the passing of this fine old sportsman whom it was a pleasure to know.

SHIVAJI'S BIRTHDAY

—:o:—

CELEBRATIONS AT MAHABLESHWAR

A Correspondent writes from Mahableshwar:—Shivaji's birthday ceremony was celebrated on Saturday morning. A processin was taken out and later Mr. Allekar delivered a lecture on Shivaji's life in which he compared Shivaji with Alexander, Ceasar, and Napoleon. The speaker said that Shivaji was second to none of them in bravery and stratagem. On the other hand, he was their superior in many respects. While Alexander, Napoleon and Caesar fought for conquests, Shivaji fought for Swaraj.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA

—:o:—

Death by hydrophobia was the verdict returned by the City Coroner's jury on Sunday at an inquest held on the body of Anupsingh Daljitsingh, a milkman residing at Mahim. The deceased it appeared neglected to take treatment for a dog bite for six weeks. On Sunday last he was removed to the hospital where he died of hydrophobia.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Messrs. N. B. Deshpande, D. P. Pathak, G. M. Desai, Manibhai G. Desai, Yeswant Parulkar, Bhurelal and Harshadrai, the enthusiatic workers of the Bhuleswar District Congress Committee hawked Khaddar on Sunday, the 12th instant. In about two hours they sold Khaddar worth Rs. 67-12-6. Fourteen persons have given written promises and several others have given oral promises to boysott foreign cloth till Swaraj is attained.

YOUNG HINDU WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

—:o:—

UNDER DELUSION OF BEING HAUNTED BY A SPIRIT

How a young Hindu woman who was under a delusion that she was haunted by the spirit of her husband's first wife, was driven to commit suicide by allowing herself to be run over by a railway engine, was related at the City Coroner's Court on Monday when an inquest was held on the body of Mankarie Sakharaj Matai, aged 21, whose body was found near the Dadar station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The body was removed to the J. J. Hospital

HUSBAND'S EVIDENCE.

Sakharaj Matai, the husband of the deceased woman, in his evidence deposed that his wife was in the habit of rising at 4 a.m. to go out and wash her face. On Monday morning she went out as usual but did not return. He became anxious and went in search of her. At about 6-15 a.m. he was told that a woman was lying dead on the railway lines near the Tilak Bridge. He recognized the deceased as his wife. Her head was completely severed when she was discovered. The witness told the jury that his wife had constantly complained to him of a pain in the stomach. Also she used to be under a delusion that she was being haunted by the spirit of his first wife.

The Deputy Station Master of Dadar who was the next witness examined, explained the circumstances in which he had discovered the dead body on the railway lines.

The Jury recorded a verdict of suicide.

CHARGED WITH RIOTING AND CAUSING HURT

—:o:—

CASES COMPOUNDED

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, at the instance of Inspector Waghle charged Keshao Vithoba, Yusuf Fateh Mahomed, Ganpat Ranoo and an aged Parsi Framji Rustomji employees in the service of Kaikhashroo Rabadi a dealer in furniture and a caterer with being members of an unlawful assembly and in prosecution of the common object of such assembly committed the offence of rioting and voluntarily causing hurt, to deter a public servant, viz., a Police constable P.C. No. 3022B. named Tukaram Sakaram from discharging his duties and committing criminal trespass.

FACTS OF CASE.

Mr. Balmansha Daruwala defended all the accused.

The facts briefly are that on the 10th December last accused No. 1 was assaulting one Nania Sambhaji in Ropa Gully Chandanwadi Lane after having dragged him out from his room by breaking open his door. P. C. No. 3022B. who was on duty was immediately called on the scene and he while attempting to arrest accused No. 1 was prevented and assaulted by all the accused.

ACCUSEDS' DEFENCE.

Mr. Daruwala in his defence urged that a private quarrel in a private place between two neighbours was magnified into a case of riot simply because a policeman was pushed here and there in a crowd. On the contrary his client Keshao was assaulted, and was treated at the Hospital and had filed a prosecution against the Police constable, Nania and others.

CASES COMPOUNDED.

The court after hearing the witnesses and in view of unsatisfactory evidence charged accused No. 1 with hurt and trespass. The offences being compoundable accused No. 1 paid Rs. 10 in charity.

In the cross case filed by the Keshao both the parties agreed to leave in peace and Nania undertook not to create disturbance in the locality by carrying on Bhajan and music till the early hours of the morning.

Both the cases were marked compounded and all accused were ordered acquitted.

MERELY A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING

GOVT. EXPLAIN GHATKOPER INCIDENT

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

With reference to the exaggerated reports that have appeared in some newspapers regarding a fight between the police and followers of His Highness, the Mir of Khairpur, at Ghatkoper, Government desire it to be known that there was merely slight misunderstanding which has now been satisfacorily cleared up.

A CASE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

—:o:—

A HINDU CLERK IN TROUBLE

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate Third Court, C.I.D. Inspector H. Hurst applied for a further remand in Police custody of Prabhakar Moreshwar Kanvinde and Narayan Vithoo Jadav; as the inquiries against them were not complete.

Mr. Varde opposed the application on behalf of accused No. 1 and appeared for bail. The facts are that accused No. 1 is a head clerk and No. 2 a ramoshi in the firm of Messrs. Gill and Co., cotton merchants, having their office at Ballard Estate. No. 1 was arrested on the 27th april on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant; and falsification of accounts in respect of nearly half a lakh of rupees belonging to the complainants. The Inspector urged that there were several cases against accused No. 1 wherein he had with the help of No. 2 obtained moneys from the cashier on false receipts and utilised the amount to his own use. As the Police did not object to a substantial bail being taken and as there was some property belonging to accused No. 1 in possession of the firm, the Court ordered the accused No. 1 to be released on depositing Rs. 5,000 and accused No. 2 Rs. 3,000 failing which the accused to be remanded in Police custody upto 27th inst.

HOW BUSY IS THE BEE ?

—:o:—

HUGE COMMUNAL UNDERTAKING

More than a thousand bees must work a lifetime to produce a pound of honey that the grocer sells you for a couple of shillings. If a single bee undertook to procure a pound of honey, it would have to fly a distance equivalent to the circumference of the earth, while an average square of honeycomb "represents a communal undertaking comparable to 'some vast work like the construction of a trans-continental railroad or the building of a Panama Canal." These are some of the facts discovered by the Bee Culture Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, whose activities Mr. J. Leroy Miller thus describes in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger":—

"They can even tell you with scientific exactness just how busy the busy bee really is. This, as you may readily believe, was no easy matter, for the inhabitants of a hive are myriad and resemble one another even more closely than the proverbial peas in a pod. But this obstacle was quickly and ingeniously overcome by the invention of a special electrically controlled gate registering the entry of every worker.

TRAGEDIES OF THE WORKERS.

"With a knowledge of the number of bees faring forth, plus the weight of the hive, it became only a simple problem in mathematics to compute the contribution of an individual. Furthermore, by painting tiny white marks upon each insect it was possible to learn just how long it took to gather a load of nectar. The time required was anywhere from eight minutes to an hour and fifty-four minutes, the abundance and distance of secreting flowers determining this.

"Furthermore, correlative study showed that of the 2,434,666 bees that left the hive, 3.16 per cent. did not return. Such is the toll of birds, sudden storms, and of too fierce, consuming labour. The laden workers, their wings frayed and ragged, collapse in mid-air, plunging earthward like falling aeroplanes. Thus it was computed that a bee makes an average of 31.65 trips during its entire existence, which, in the working season is three weeks as a nurse earing for the young and three weeks as a field bee.

"A bee's reputation is consequently based upon apparent industry rather than upon the achievement of the individual honey-gatherer. You, however, should always bear in mind that the combined efforts of an individual hive may give remarkable results.

"If, as calculated, a honey-bee during its entire existence stores only 800 milligrams or eight-tenths of a gram of nectar, it requires 567 bees working a lifetime to produce a pound. But since nectar is not honey, but an unfinished watery product that must be condensed by half, more than a thousand of the insects must be immolated to produce each pound of the finished product. Bee-keeping is a science that has far outdistanced the popular conceptions of the subject."

LAND REVENUE PROBLEM IN BOMBAY

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TAXATION BEYOND CAPACITY OF PEOPLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Deccan Merchants' Association was recently held when the report of the work done during the year and accounts were adopted and new elections held. Mr. D. S. Kanetkar, president was again elected President, Messrs. T. P. Khare, S. K. Pupala. K. B. Joshi and J. D. Gogate vice-presidents and Messrs. Godbole and Sardesai Secretaries.

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR

Mr. Kanetkar presented the annual report and while doing so remarked that much good work done during the year under report and drew attention to some of the activities. Prominent to receive his mention were the efforts made to get revised the Schedule of Municipal advertisement tax on wall-posters, securing of a railway parcel and booking office in Girgaum locality, and various representations on topics of public importance made to Government railway and public bodies.

LAND REVENUE PROBLEM.

Mr. T. P. Khare Vice-President moving the adoption of the report remarked that the work done during the year held out the promise that the Association would justify existence and prove more and more serviceable to the Deccani commercial community. He pleaded for a broader outlook and emphasised the necessity of educating public opinion on every possible question of economic, commercial and industrial importance. While doing so, he drew pointed attention to the question of land revenue assessments and said that it was of paramount importance to the Deccani community. He observed that the injustice and inequity and unbearableness of the periodical revision surveys carried on over Maharashtra and the Presidency have been glaringly brought before the public by the Bardoli agitation and proved beyond doubt to be so by the recently published Munshi and Broomfield reports. It has now been publicly recorded, he continued, that Government officials did their work carelessly, inefficiently and without regard being had to the paying abilities of the ryots concerned.

TAXATION BEYOND CAPACITY OF PEOPLE.

He also referred to the Alibag-Pen, Baglan-Malegaon, Bassein-Palghar and Deogad cases in support of his contention. Concluding he said that even the existing incident of taxation is beyond the paying capacity of people and far from there being allowed any increase, the whole land revenue assessment system must be basically revised so as to bring the agricultural incomes in line with other incomes by instituting a graded tax and leaving minimum incomes exempt from taxation.

THE TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE.

Mr. S. K. Pupala, another vice-president seconding the adoption of the report dealt with the textile workers' strike in the city and maintained that the Association, at any rate, some members of it had the broad outlook insisted upon by Mr. Khare and he referred to the interest the Association had taken in the textile strike as an instance in point. He referred to the communications that the Association had written favouring Dr. Deshmukh's efforts for the settlement of the strike and characterised it as an unprecedented event in the history of Bombay. He said the present was not an occasion to examine very closely as to who was in the right and who in the wrong, especially after the publication of the Fawcett Committee's report and its general acceptance by both the parties concerned. To him, one thing was clear, he said. They must stand for the promotion of Swadeshi industry with due regard to the health and happiness of the workers and reasonable prosperity for the owners. The fresh trouble now raging in the City was due to the complaint of victimisation of strike leaders by owners. Such a complaint when publicly made needs investigation and the Mill-owners have not acted very judiciously in refusing it.

A MENACE TO INDUSTRY.

A discontented army of workers is a menace to the mill industry as to any other and Indian capitalists would do well to follow Mr. Ford and Lord Rowntree and kill the bogey of Communism by kindness and generosity. Especially when the President of the mill-owners claimed that the textile industry was a national industry, they ought to show what active sympathy and interest they take in the workers and the enormous number of consumers.

After Messrs. K. B. Joshi and M. V. Godbole had spoken. the proceedings closed after a few remarks by the President.

NEW WIRELESS MIRACLE

—:o:—

HEARING PLANTS GROW BY RADIO

The Imperceptible Movements of plants may be caused to affect sensitive oscillators and produce "beat" notes, which may be broadcast like any other sounds. This has been done by Professor Richtera, of Vienna, Austria, using what he calls an "ultra-micrometer," in a way described in "Radio News" (New York) by Ashur Van A. Sommers. Writes Mr. Sommers:

"In their efforts to present radio programs of a 'different' kind, broadcast stations here and abroad have taken their microphones into strange places and have picked up with them many strange and unusual sounds. Deep-sea divers have dragged 'mikes' down into the green waters of the sea; aviators have taken them aloft in the clouds; surgeons have admitted them to their operating rooms. In New York the sound of goldfish swimming in a bowl was successfully broadcast in a most interesting manner; in Iowa the sounds of human nerve currents, and in Japan the heart-beats of a maternity patient have been 'put upon the air' for the edification of local listeners. The explosions of shattered atoms have crackled in the ears of a distant audience.

"It has remained for an Austrian scientist to go even closer to nature and to reveal her own voice over a radio-broadcast station. He took a pot of flowers from his living-room window, placed it in the company of a lot of complicated electrical apparatus, and then actually broadcast the sounds made by the blossoms as they grew imperceptibly before his eyes!

"As the instruments which made the stunt possible may easily be obtained and put into operation by any capable radio engineer, we may now expect that ringside descriptions of championship prize-fights will be enhanced by noises indicating the growth of bumps on the protagonists' heads. Many other uses for the apparatus will suggest themselves to enterprising station managers.

REMARKABLE INSTRUMENT

"The principles of operation of the electric "ultra-micrometer," which is the name given to this remarkable instrument, will be understood readily by the radio fan, and a description of them may be of interest. The apparatus used for the Vienna broadcasts was designed by Professor Richtera, director of the "Ravag' station in that city.

"Briefly, the idea is to arrange a delicate system of levers in such a manner that the upward movement of the plant as it grows moves one plate of a tiny condenser. This condenser is connected across the tuning condenser of a high-frequency oscillator, which is tuned to exactly the same frequency as a second oscillator of identical construction. While the lever remains stationary, the two locally generated currents do not produce any "beats' because they are tuned alike. However, the very slightest movement of the lever, which will be caused by even an infinitesimal growth of the plant or flower, alters the capacity of the midget condenser, and throws one oscillator off tune. Since the oscillations generated by this unit are now slightly different from those of the other, they will heterodyne or 'beat,' and a third frequency will be generated, equal numerically to the difference between the two original oscillations. If the values are properly selected, the beat signal can be made to fall in the audible band, between sixteen and about 10,000 cycles.

"The beat note is then led directly to the modulator circuit of the broadcast transmitter, and will go over the air as peculiar squeal. Another possible arrangement is to reproduce the noise first through a loud-speaker, and to pick up the sound waves with the usual studio microphone. This scheme allows the operators to listen to the appartus directly, and to determine whether it is working properly.

"In the actual oscillators used in the experiments by the Vienna broadcast station, the circuits were adjusted to a frequency of 1,500,000 cycles. The plates of the condenser, whose capacity is affected by the growth of the plant, are very thin aluminum disks about two inches in diameter. The top plate is attached to one arm of the lever, while the bottom one is fastened to an upright rod. The position of the latter is adjustable, and is determined by experiment with the particular plant being used.

GROWTH OF MUSHROOMS.

"The growth of mushrooms has been observed with the aid of this apparatus. One end of the lever is simply rested on the top of the mushroom; as the latter rises, it pushes the other end of the lever downward. It is interesting to know that the movements of plant growth are not steady, but pulsating—like the strokes of a pump."

The electric ultra-micrometer has a practical use, Mr. Sommers adds, in the measurement of extremely small distances, since variations in the length of an object to an extent as small as 1,250,000,000th of an inch can be detected. This movement is so much smaller than a wave-length of light, that it is necessarily for ever invisible. He says:

"Very slight changes of temperature, which affect the length of pieces of metal, can be measured with precision to 1/5,500th of a degree, Fahrenheit.

'In fact, when a person enters the room in which the electric ultra-micrometer is located, the rise in its temperature occasioned by the heat of a human body is enough to cause a loud squeal to issue from the loud-speaker.

"The oscillators are built into two adjacent metal cans which shield them completely from each other. Each can contains an oscillator coil, a vacuum-tube, and the usual filament resistors, and radio-frequency chokes. The batteries for each circuit are contained in the same cans, but separated from the radio-frequency components by metal partitions.

The front panel of the instrument looks like a large one-dial receiving set. It holds two meters, a dial to adjust the tuning condenser of one of oscillators (the other being fixt), and two auxillary knobs for filament control. Once adjusted, the apparatus is left alone."

L.V. 221.

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Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

	May 13.
Previous Closing Rate	18.62
To-day's Opening Rate	18.67, 18.66
Difference	plus .05, plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.75
Difference	plus .13

LIVERPOOL.

	May 13.
Previous Closing Rate	9.91
To-day's Opening Rate	9.94
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.93
Difference	plus .02

LATEST COTTON NEWS

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool May 13.

The Liverpool market was very steady particularly near position on account of shortage and contract. It looks that the unfavourable weather experienced during the past week is beginning to have its effect.

Crop prospects have undergone no material change. Some replanting necessary. Warm weather and sunshine needed. Expect quiet market without much for some time.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Western belt moderate rain, light to moderate rain Mississippi Valley. Forecast Western belt generally fair. All balance entire belt. Between mid-night and day break expect continued rain Mississippi Valley. Arkansas and East Texas

MR. PRICE AND COTTON.

Mr. Theodor Price in a cable states April goods fetch below production Crop making normal progress. Large acreage estimate expected. No important advance indicated.

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by using ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1929.

Karnatak Unification.

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The Karnatak Unification Conference, held at Belgaum during the last week-end and various other conferences held at the same place about the same time, are but a few of the signs of awakening that has came over Karnatak during the last decade or so. Karnatak has great and ancient traditions, but its dismemberment in modern times has been a severe handicap to it in various ways. About ten years ago a movement was started for unifying all the Kannada speaking people culturally and forming British Karnatak districts, now divided between the Bombay and Madras Governments, into one and a separate province. The Congress in 1920 helped the movement by constituting Karnatak a separate Congress province. The Non-Co-operation movement released quite a large number of earnest workers, who have since fairly transformed the social and political life of Karnatak. Karnatak can no longer be accused of lingering in a backward and benighted state.

The Unification movement received a powerful stimulus when the whole country concerned itself with the task of framing a new Constitution more or less on a federal basis. When the Nehru Committee was appointed to consider, among others, the question of redistributing provinces on a linguistic basis, representatives of Karnatak were united and indefatigable in their efforts to gather statistical and other materials in favour of making Karnatak a separate province. They so impressed the Committee that it had no hesitation in endorsing the claim of Karnatak. A striking feature of the Unification movement has been the promotion of cordial feelings between the political parties and communities in Karnatak. It is true that occasionally some ardent lovers of Kannada, egged on by mischief-mongers, carried the zeal for their language so far as to seem almost hostile to the Marathi-speaking population in Karnatak towns like Belgaum. But the spirit of unity has prevailed over linguistic prejudices. It is also gratifying to note that the Unification movement has not in the least stood in the way of the wider national movement for Swaraj, but, on the contrary, as pointed out by Mr. A. R. Mudaliar, the President of the Unification Conference, has been a vital part of Karnatak's contribution to the struggle for Swaraj. The Unification movement has only organised Karnatak more solidly as a unit in the national army. We are glad to note that the Conference has given its wholehearted support to the Nehru Report, and we have every hope that in the strenuous struggle ahead to give effect to that Report, united Karnatak will even surpass its achievements of the Non-Co-operation days.

The Contrast.

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Even the Tory Press will be forced to express its acute dissatisfaction with the election address of Mr. Baldwin with its halting and hesitating declaration that his was not a spectacular policy. It will inevitably contrast it with the rousing manifesto issued by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Mr. Baldwin can only promise safeguarding of every industry and his proposal to do 'pooja' before the gods of British capitalism will alienate a large number of working class voters, while his cheap sneer at the Soviet will not be particularly relished by the deputation of British busmessmen who recently visited Moscow to investigate the possibilities of opening up extensive commercial relations with Russia. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald outlines the Labour Party's programme with his wonted astuteness, but its comprehensive character is significant. It is a direct and courageous appeal to the women voters to return Labour to power. It concentrates on slum clearance, on the amplification of maternity benefits, on the protection of children's health and promises wider facilities for the education of the working classes. To the voters in the mining districts its appeal will be particularly attractive. Mr. MacDonald promises to secure amendment of the Trade Union law so that the "grave and insulting injustice done to industrial combinations of workmen should not continue." He makes a fascinating appeal to the anti-liquor voters by the proposals to appoint a Commission to inquire into the licensing laws and the problem of controlling liquor traffic. The net is spread wide by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and he can reasonably expect to catch a large haul of electoral fish.

Wrong Tactics.

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A Reuter's message from Washington states that the foreign Governments concerned in keeping up the promise held out to China some time ago regarding the extinction of extra-territorial rights have informed the American Government that they are unwilling to relinquish these rights immediately. The ostensible excuse made by them is that China at present does not show ability to protect foreigners and their property. This attitude on the part of the Powers is sure to be widely resented in China as Chinese Nationalists are convinced that with the growing influence of the Nanking Government and its endeavours in co-operation with other provincial Governments to secure stable conditions in China, there can be no room for complaint by the Powers that the lives and property of their nationals cannot be protected by the Chinese Government.

Ford on Prohibition.

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Mr. C. Rajagopalachari sends us Mr. Henry Ford's testimony to the beneficence of the prohibition movement in America. That testimony deserves wide publicity. Mr. Ford said recently: "Not a thing is wrong with prohibition, The country is cleaning up. It is becoming dry rapidly in spite of statements to the contrary. The Yaps are making their last gasps. The law is being enforced. The cities, of course, are the last to be dried up, but the job is being done. Other nations will know better than not to be dry. They are getting educated to the fact that it is bad business to use alcohol." Mr. Ford also remarked with regard to crime: "Crime is in one sense a revolt of a certain class of our young fellows against conditions. If adults took more interest in young people and guided them along the right path, there would be little crime". Poverty, ignorance and liquor have always been the greatest abettors of crime. Prohibition connot fail to reduce crime appreciably. On the other hand the more money a Government makes out of liquor the more it has to spend on criminal courts and jails.

THE STRIKE AND THE RIOTS

AN INSIDE VIEW

—:o:—

AS A PLEBIAN SEES THEM

III[x]

The assertion was made that the series of strikes in the Bombay Textile industry since 1927 when the leaders of the Workers and Peasants' Party entered actively labour politics were really in pursuance of their Communist programme. It was also asserted that the Communist plan of action is camouflaged as a strictly constitutional trade union movement for the amelioration of the conditions of the workers.

FACING AN ISSUE.

These assertions are either well-founded or are not. If they are well-founded the question that has to be faced is as to whether Communist doctrines should receive support, whether they be openly or covertly preached and practised. It was also stated in this connection that it is one of the recognised Communist methods to lead workers to strikes and to other forms of 'direct action' irrespective of their chances of success in order to create the atmosphere necessary for an embittered class war when the workers would be prepared in a frenzied state of mind to make disproportionate sacrifices in order to give expression to their class prejudices, which assume the dignity of principles and ideals, for the realisation of which no sacrifice can be considered too great. Let us now examine how far these assertions are correct.

HOW THE EMPLOYERS SCORED.

The Fawcett Committee have recorded that out of sixteen spasmodic lightening strikes that took place between August 1927 and April 1928 when the general strike began, fifteen srikes ended in favour of the employers. Judged therefore, by the test of success, the sixteen strikes stand condemned as unjustified and indefensible from the point of view of Trade Union methods. But then, it is quite impossible that these strikes were based on legitimate economic grievances. Their failures are indications not of their Communist character but of the extremely disorganised state of labour, calling for strong measures for its remedy. And it has to be admitted that it is too dangerous a doctrine to be accepted without reservation that success is the only sure test of the justice or otherwise of a strike or any other form of 'direct action'. If that were so all successful causes would be just causes and all defeated causes would be unjust causes. But that defeated causes are not necessarily unjust causes, no Indian who knows of the national Non-Co-operation movement can ever forget.

ANALYSIS OF ISSUES INVOLVED

It is therefore necessary to examine the issues involved in the series of strike in order to appraise them at their true value. As practically none of the strikes between August 1927 and April 1928 ended in favour of the workers, it may be safely assumed that when the general strike was called in April 1928 and the Bombay textile mills were brought to a standstill for a period of nearly six months and the grievances of labour were referred to the Fawcett Committee, all the grievances over which the strikes between August 1927 and April 1928 were called were included in the grievances referred to the Fawcett Committee. The findings therefore of the Fawcett Committee on the issues referred to them may be safely taken as findings on the issues underlying all the strikes that took place between August 1927 and April 1928 as also the general strike which lasted from April to October 1928.

The principal issues referred to the Fawcett Committee were:—

(1 Whether the Seventeen Demands advanced by the Strike Committee were fair and reasonable and to what extent, if any, they should be met.

(2) Whether the schemes of standardisation prepared by the mill-owners and the Strike Committee were reasonable.

(3) Whether the Standing Orders prepared by the mill-owners were fair and reasonable.

THE SEVENTEEN DEMANDS.

Of the three issues, the issue which really accounted for the strikes is contained in the Seventeen Demands. The Seventeen Demands were formulated on the 3rd May 1928, a week after the calling of the general strike by the Joint Strike Committee on which the leaders of the Workers and Peasants' Party were predominantly represented. These demands, having been prepared after the general strike, as representing conditions which must be met, before there was to be resumption of work, may be taken to be a complete statement of the workers' case and to include not only the demands formulated from time to time by the workers but also demands formulated by the

(Continued on page 9.)

xPrevious articles appeared on 9th and 11th instant.

Notes of the Day

Justly Proud.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in an interview with our correspondent at Ahmedabad says he is glad that a Committee of officials appointed by Government themselves have found "that the peasants' complaints were substantially justified, that most of the data collected by Messrs. Jayakar and Anderson were demonstrably wrong, and that there was no warrant for the second revision settlement." Mr. Vallabhbhai is surprised that Government express no regret for having by their obstinacy compelled a whole taluka to go through enormous suffering and considerable material loss. But when have Government expressed any regret on similar occasions? As regards the more pertinent question of the proposed enhancement of 6 per cent. in Bardoli and 5.24 in Chorasi, Mr. Vallabhbhai is not personally satisfied as yet that the enhancement is warranted by the evidence collected by the Committee itself. But before committing himself he would consult his colleagues who were in charge of the people's case and who are now making a careful study of the Report.

The Wider Issue.

The proposed enhancement is based not only on the evidence collected by the Committee but also on the Committee's interpretation of Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code, which Section, the Committee itself admits, is most ambiguous. Differences of opinion are, therefore, possible both as regards the interpretation of the Section and the assessment proposals thereon. The best way to minimise uncertainty and consequent injustice to the ryot is to revise the Section itself and several others in such manner as may be approved by the people's representatives in the Legislature. That is what Mr. Vallabhbhai calls the wider issue and one on which the public should lay special stress. Meanwhile Government will do well to heed Mr. Vallabhbhai's warning that they should "reopen all the revisions that have been introduced during recent years before there is a general conflagration over the whole of the Presidency."

Journalist's Disabilities.

Presiding over the second session of the Karnatak Journalist's Conference at Belgaum, Mr. S. A. Brelvi gave a very realistic account of the various disabilities of Indian journalists. Journalists in the West have their own handicaps. A report on the condition of work of journalists in various parts of the world, recently published by the International Labour Office and quoted by Mr. Brelvi, says: "The vicissitudes which the development of a newspaper may undergo are well-known. If to the surprises which the course of political events may bring are added the ups and downs of fashion and the caprices of advertising, and to all the outside circumstances which may lead to reduced circulation or to the extinction of a paper are added the internal events —transformation, reorganisation, disagreements,—which may affect a part of the personnel, one arrives at a disquieting number of circumstances in which a journalist risks the loss of his employment." Indian journalists suffer from all these disabilities and several others caused by a comparatively small number of newspaper readers, the large number of languages in which their papers are published, unregulated competition, and above all by a Government ever suspicious of the Indian Press.

The Remedy.

Journalists in the West have at least some compensations in the form of better remuneration, benefits of Provident Fund, sickness insurance, etc. But such facilities are sadly lacking in India. The only remedy lies in better organisation of journalists on more or less Trade Union lines. It is true, as Mr. Brelvi observes, that Indian journalists are reluctant to follow Trade Union lines because many of the Indian newspapers are run not for profit but to serve the cause of the country and not a few of the journalists themselves have taken to the profession not as a career but as a mission. But if the Press as a whole is better organised and the disabilities of journalists are steadily removed, the resulting efficiency will be a gain not only to the journalists themselves but also to the journals they serve.

A Thought For The Day.

"Man has, in the last issue, only one weapon for dealing with the innumerable problems which bewilder and which may destroy him, the weapon of thought."

—PROF. GILBERT MURRAY.

EDUCATION IN PUNJAB

INCREASE IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION'S REPORT

LAHORE, May 12.

The reports of the advancement of education in the Punjab for the year ending March 1928 issued by the Ministry of Education records a steady progress. The most noteworthy feature of the advance is the growth of facilities for mass education as evidenced by the continued and steady expansion of the lower middle school system, a feature noted with particular approval by the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

INCREASE IN GIRL'S SCHOOLS.

The report states there are in all 19,060 institutions of various kinds or 287 more than last year. The increase is confined to schools for girlls and unrecognised schools. The recognised schools on the other hand show a drop of 226.

PERCENTAGE OF PUPILS.

The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population also shows a corresponding improvement. It now stands at 6.04 as against 5.72, If the figures for boys alone are considered the percentage is 9.77 as compared with 9.32 before. The total expenditure from various sources was Rs. 3,12,10,555 or an increase of Rs. 14,44,729 over the figures of the preceding year, 56.29 per cent of the cost was borne by the provincial revenues, 13.97 by local funds, 18.72 by fees, and 11.02 came from other sources. The steadily advancing percentages for the decade, from 1917-18 to 1927-28, are the fruits of the unremitting efforts made during the period for the expansion of mass education. Ten years ago the percentage of boys under instruction was 3.72, now it is 9.77.

WASTAGE OF EDUCATION.

The report further says:—It is important to note that there is a wastage between matriculation and graduation of over 90 per cent., but this perhaps is not unnatural in a province where matriculation appears to be the ambition of all who pass through our Anglo-vernacular system of education.

In the girls' education also there is an increase in number to be recorded in every department of education.

GIRL STUDENTS.

There are 5,900 girls in high schools, but of this number 3,700 are in the primary stage. There are 17,000 in middle schools, but of these 18,000 are in the primary classes of these schools, and the remainder of the total enrolment of 1,36,000 are all in the primary stage, and it is not easy to say how many of these will achieve illiteracy.—Free Press.

SITE FOR CONGRESS SESSION

USE OF MINTO PARK REFUSED

LAHORE, May 13.

It is reliably understood, says the Milap, that the Punjab Government has refused permission to the Reception Committee of the 44th Indian National Congress to make use of the Minto Park for holding the Congress session and the Exhibition etc. This, says the paper has been done in spite of the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, to the contrary.—Free Press.

LIBERTY NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

NEW COMPANY TO BE FLOATED

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The Free Press understands that following very good response evoked by "Liberty," a company under the name of Liberty Newspapers Limited will be floated within a week under very influential backing.—Free Press.

MILITARY PICKETS REMOVED

MEERUT, May 13.

A man named Balwantsingh said to be a friend of Sateesh Chander was detained at the Kotwali for some hours, but was released later, Sateesh Chander who was arrested in connection with the bomb find was also released late on Saturday night. Mr. Puranchand, a leading criminal advocate, is filing a bail application on behalf of Ramgopal. Mr. Parmatmasaran, Vakil, is doing so for Jai Deosingh.

Military pickets have now been removed from public thoroughfares, but continue to guard the bungalows of the District Magistrate, of Mr. Horton, Special Police Officer, and the Office of the Public Prosecutors.—A. P.

GAGGING ORDER ON DR. HARDIKAR

MYSORE GOVT'S ACTION CONDEMNED

BANGALORE, May 12.

In a statement to the Press regarding the gagging order under Section 144 passed on him by the City Magistrate of Bangalore, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, says:—"The order of the Mysore Government on me serves a twofold purpose. First it brings my organisation to the notice of the public, and secondly it enhances the value of and significance of the work of the Dal. The success that I would have achieved by delivering tens of lectures has already been achieved by one single foolish order of the Government."

GOVERNMENT'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Dalapati of the Karnataka Dal, while condemning the orders says: "The only interpretation possible is that the Mysore Government is so nervous and panicky about its record that it is afraid to allow people to make speeches. Viewed from any standpoint, such orders stand condemned for their lack of political fairplay and sobriety of judgment. The Government gains nothing but in prestige they loose heavily in issuing such purposeless orders."—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

UNSETTTLED CONDITIONS IN BAY

POONA, May 13.

The unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal have developed into a depression with the centre this morning near latitude fifteen degrees and longitude eighty-seven degrees. The monsoon is vigorous in Burma where rainfall has been nearly general and locally heavy. Local rain has fallen in Assam and Bengal while a few falls have occurred in Orissa and Eat Central Provinces. The weather remains disturbed in North-west India where widespread dust or thunder-storms have occurred with a few falls along the Western Himalayas. Thundershowers are also reported from Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair quarter of an inch; Giwa eleven; Akyab six; Mandalay five; Diamond Island and Monywa one and a half; Maymyo one; Bassein, Kyaukpyu and Bhamo a half; Minbu, Myitkyina and Yamethin a quarter; Tezpur and Bogra two; Dinbri and Mymensingh one each; Berhampore and Jalpaiguri three-quarters; Dinajpur, Sambalpur and Mukteshwar a half, and Sonamarg and Trivandrum a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into South Bengal and along the Western Himalayas and recurrence of duststorms in North-west India.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—

Heavy rainfall is likely to continue on Arakan Coast for next forty-eight hours and extend into Chittagong Coast during next twenty-four hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13/5/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.804 inches (.019 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .001.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.8 degrees (1.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.7 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 69 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 131 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 2.

CULTIVATING NATIONALITY AMONG ANDHRAS ABROAD

KHARAGPUR, May 12.

With a view to cultivate the spirit and individuality of Andhra nationality among Andhras abroad, the General Secretary of Andhra Mahasabha, Kharagpur, appeals to be furnished with names and address of Telugu Associations, Telugu Libraries and other Telugu institutions in the various provinces with complete address of the Presidents, Secretaries and other Executive officers of the same and their views on the subject of centralisation of their activities. He also desires a statement of the needs and disabilities of the Andhras of the place with suggestions for redress including the available educational facilities.—Free Press.

FALLACIES OF BRITISH T. U. C. EXPOSED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The executive of the British Trade Union Congress has come out with a silly pronouncement that "The Girni Kamgar Union (of Bombay which is involved in the present strike) is promoted by Communists" and that the present strike is "due to a lightning strike by that Union (which numbers only a few hundreds) so that the tens of thousands were brought out to force a reinstatement of a few".

Those who know what the Girni Kamgar Union is like, will certainly pity the ignorance of the Labour Imperialists who preetnd to speak on the authority of facts. Before making such ridiculous statements if the British T. U. C. Executive had taken the pains to refer to Government files, they would have known that the membership of this Union is not what they fancy, but in reality it amounts to over 50,000 strong.

The British T. U. C. is bitterly crying down the present strike, because evidently in their opinion the tens of thousands were forced to go on a strike to demand the reinstatement of a few! But what has it done? We are told, that half a million of the Lancashire textile workers have decided to go on a strike to demand reinstatement of their eighteen thousand comrades. If this is a fact, then one connot understand the fallacy of the British T. U. C. in supporting the Lancashire workers and in the same strain critieizing the Bombay workers! The strike in both these cases originates from a similar grievance, namely, the sacking of thousands of fellow-workers. But since the British T. U. C. has taken this absurd course of logic, one feels almost certain of a dangerous ulterior motive behind this.

In contrast to this worn out bogie of Communism by the British Trade Union Congress, we find an interesting speech by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the Chairman of Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce who is himself an employer of hundreds of workers. In attempting to trace out "the real cause of the present labour trouble in Bombay" Mr. Walchand has arrived at the following conclusion.

"If we carefully look into the disaffection and unrest as reflected in the frequent strikes in the Bombay textile mills, it can be seen that it is not possible to tide over the trouble, by effecting small economies here and there as some Mill-owners seem to imagine. The fact is that the workers have not received any increase for some years past. It is but natural that one should expect promotion and improvement in life. The sense of amenities of life has developed in the workers in common with the rest of the society and they find that their means have not proportionately increased. This they feel and feel bitterly too. The index number shows that the cost of living has gone down a little, but it must be admitted that it has not brought any substantial relief to them. It is understood all along that the Mill workers' wage is not properly speaking a living wage in these times, particularly for a City like Bombay. Under these circumstances, it is easy to see why the worker is ready to strike now and then. He finds that not only there is no hope of betterment of his prospects, but he is on the contrary faced with a cut and he is condemned as inefficient. His whole struggle, therefore, to-day looks as if it is directed to maintain his present level of wages and to save himself from unemployment. But, as I have observed above the real thing he wants is increased means to better his life."

The readers are the better judges as to the correctness and authority of the above two views. Here are our labour Imperialists of the British T. U. C. notorious for inflicting the Bengal Ordinance on us, holding that the strikes are due to the machinations of the Communists. On the other hand here is the Chairman of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce emphatically proclaiming to the world that not only the Bombay werker is not getting a living wage and that "not only there is no hope of betterment of his prospects but he is on the contrary faced with a cut".

Mr. Walchand will certainly not be branded as a Communist, nor can be said to bare special inclinations towards labour. Therefore the Indian public and for that matter the whole world will do well in understanding the real cause of the troubles rather than be carried away by the stupid election stunts of the British T. U. C.—Yours, etc.,

LALJI PENDSE,

Amalner, May 5.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION CONFERENCE

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED

BELGAUM, May 13.

The Fourth Karnatak Unification Conference resumed its session on Sunday under the presidency of Mr. A. Ranganath Mudaliyar, M.L.C., ex-Minister of Madras Government. Resolutions were passed at the Conference expressing its full support of the Nehru Report and thanking those who worked for the furtherance of the unification movement and also thanking Dr. U. Ramrao for his recent efforts in the Council of State for the formation of the Karnatak into a separate province.

NEED FOR STARTING MORE SCHOOLS.

Resolutions were also adopted requesting local bodies in Karnatak to start more Kanarese schools and teach Kanarese as compulsory second language in all non-Kanarese schools and urging upon electors of Karnatak to return to the Councils and Assembly only candidates who would press the question of Karnatak unification. Another resolution was passed in favour of the proposed Arts College at Belgaum.

An Executive Committee of 13 members was formed with Mr. Mudaliyar as President to carry on constructive work in the cause of Karnatak unification.

RIGHTS OF MARATHI-SPEAKING MINORITY.

A resolution safeguarding the rights of Marathi-speaking minority which was passed in the Subjects Committee, when moved in open Conference formed the subject of controversy and was ultimately dropped.

The Karnatak Historical Records Exhibition was opened here yesterday morning by Mr. M. K. Krishna Iyengar, M.A., Ph.D., of Mysore, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.—A. P.

THE TRIAL OF SOCRATES

BETTER THAN MODERN PROSECUTION

Mr Edward Hale Bierstadt, in his book just published gives a fascinating account of the trial of Socrates, 339 B.C., whom he describes as "the George Bernard Shaw of his day and age."

The great teacher was tried and condemned to death before the Legislative and Judicial Assembly of Athens for "denying the gods and corrupting the young." Mr. Bierstadt writes:—

DISTURBING INFLUENCE.

"It is true that Socrates did deny the gods of the State, but he raised up no new gods. Indeed at the trial this charge was abandoned and he was accused of atheism. If he taught his associates to despise the institutions of the State, he also taught implicit obedience to those same institutions. After his own condemnation he might have escaped but for the fact that he scored to disobey the laws that he detested. Socrates would have fought Prohibition tooth and nail, but he would have obeyed it."

The author points out that Socrates was undoubtedly a disturbing influence in a society that preferred to think along old-established lines instead of thinking for itself, as is also the case to-day. He considers it fortunate for Socrates that nothing worse than death by poison awaited him, because, if he had lived fifteen hundred years later he would probably and literally have been torn limb from limb. So strange and uncanny is the so-called progress of civilization.

Mr. Bierstadt states:—"Those who judged Socrates apparently numbered 501. It was not a judicial bench, it was not a jury. It was a crown. There were no public prosecutors. The accusation was brought by private citizens, who made their charge and argued their case.

DEATH SENTENCE.

"If the prosecutor failed to obtain a certain percentage of the votes of the assembly he was liable to pay a heavy fine—obviously a safeguard against malicious prosecution. In this case there were three prosecutors, Anytus, Meletus, and Lycon. Any three citizens would have done as well."

Socrates was sentenced to die by drinking a cup of hemlock, and the heroic manner in which he met his end won the admiration of friends and foes alike. The only record is that of Plato, who was not himself present at the execution, but the following extract from the Phaedo is informative:—

"To you, Socrates," said the gaoler, "whom I know to be noblest and gentlest and best of men who ever came to this place, I will not impute the angry feelings of other men when I bid them drink the poison. So fare you well."

Then bursting into tears, the gaoler turned away and went. Socrates looked after him and said, "We must do as he says. Let the poisoned cup be brought."

Socrates took the cup and said, "What say you to making a libation out of this cup to any god? For I must pray to the gods to prosper my journey from this to that other world." Then, holding the cup to his lips, quite readily and cheerfully, he drank off the poison.

"LOVE SOCIAL REFORM MORE THAN POLITICAL WORK"

MR. VALLABHBHAI ON HIS BELOVED TASK

AHMEDABAD, May 13.

"I love social reform more than political work. I find more peace of mind in working among illiterate and wild raniparaj people than in conducting a no-tax campaign, but in this country there is a close relation between social reform and political reform and public workers have to attend to both", said Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel presiding at the anniversary celebration of the Nadiad Hindu Anathashram last night.—A. P.

ARRESTED MAN REFUSED INTERVIEWS WITH COUNSEL

LAHORE HIGH COURT'S ORDER

LAHORE, May 13.

Justice Forde heard applications on behalf of Anil Chandra Mookerji of Gandhi Ashram, Benares, brought under arrest from Benares, (1) for the grant of interviews with Mr. Kripalani, Director of the Gandhi Ashram, and with counsel, which has been refused by the Superintendent of Police in charge of the investigation and the Additional District Magistrate, and (2) for the accused to be brought to Court and released on bail or otherwise to be dealt with according to law. Mr. Amilakram Kapur, Advocate for the accused, stated his client was arrested at Benares on May 2nd, but efforts to obtain an interview had failed.

The Judge pointed out that the refusal to grant an interview by the Superintendent of Police was probably under the impression that the application related only to an interview with Mr. Kripalani. His Lordship advised counsel to apply for legal assistance to the accused and for an interview with himself and then if necessary come to the High Court. His Lordship ordered notice to Government Advocate for May 15th to show cause why legal assistance should not be allowed to the accused.

"NOT IN ORDER."

The second application regarding production of the accused in Court and orders according to law His Lordship held that the application was not in order and was premature and he advised counsel first to obtain an interview with the accused and with knowledge of facts ascertained from him, to come to the Court if he found it necessary.—A. P.

CRANWELL-KARACHI NON-STOP FLIGHT

PILOTS LEAVE FOR JASK

KARACHI, May 13.

Squadron Leader Jones Williams and Flight Lieutenant Jenkins who recently flew from Cranwell to Karachi non-stop breaking British endurance record, left this morning in the Fairey monoplane for Jask en route to Basrat where it is understood the engine will be taken out and forwarded to England, to be examined by experts. The aviators will proceed to Baghdad where they will await further orders.—A. P.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY

LONDON, May 13.

Process has been ordered to issue against one Mr. Khusaldas Purushottam on a complaint filed by Mr. Dayalal Purshottam, Vice-President, Bomtbay Bhavasar Dumasia Panch, alleging that Mr. Khushaldas Purshottam, in whose name along with another gentlemen since deceased the funds of the Panch had been kept in the Imperial Bank had committed an offence under section 406 I P. C. in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,000.—Free Press.

Continued from Column 7).

'style is the man' and in no other case does this adage hold good so literally as in Gandhiji's. Every sentence phrase and word speaks of his Himalayan firmness, adamantine will and death defying determination his high idealism and his burning love for the universe; and it is because of this that his style has acquired fluency, simplicity, strength and vigour. Restraint is one of the greatest qualities of his style. Any one who reads his articles on the sex problem or the iniquities of the Administration cannot fail to notice this salient feature. Though he tackles all the burning problems of the day, his articles are never meant to create a sensation. They inspire but they do not inflame. In one word, Gandhiji has democratised the language and at the same time placed it on a higher pedestal.

"Triveni."

MAHATMAJI AS A STYLIST

New Ways in Gujarati Prose

(BY BIJAYA GOPALA REDDY.)

There are certain aspects of Mahatma Gandhi's greatness, which are not known to the world at large. They concern primarily his own province of Gujerat and his mother-tongue, Gujerati. He loves them passionately, like any other son or daughter of Gujerat. Had Gandhiji not appeared on the literary firmament of Gujerat, Gujerati would have been much the poorer to-day. Gujerati was destined to be reformed and enriched at the hands of this great man. No student of contemporary Indian literature can possibly ignore his services to a tongue spoken by ten million souls in Western India.

Before Gandhiji's advent, there was no dominant personality to set the standard and hold aloft an ideal. Each writer was a law unto himself. No intelligible method was followed as regards the spelling of words; no uniformity in their very shape. If one used a soft consonant, another used in the same place a hard one. If one poet used a particular word as one of four 'matras', another used it to represent five 'matras' by elongating one letter. No one hesitated to use 'S' a' or 'Sha' for the dental 'Sa' and so on. The same disorderliness was in evidence with regard to the usage of words and idioms. Several words not meaning the same thing were used as synonymous. Little shades of difference in meaning were sometimes neglected, and at other times given undue importance. Consequently, the reader was at a loss to find out the sense in which a particuluar word was used. Display of erudition and an exaggerated use of sonorous and alliterative terms were regarded as qualities of high-class literature. Circumlocution in expression was constantly adopted. Obsolete words and unintelligible colloquialisms were freely used. The Northern Kathiawaris and the Southern Suratis employed their respective slangs, and the Ahmedabadis in the middle could understand neither of them. There was thus no standard Gujerati.

"NAVAJIVAN."

In the palmy days of Non-co-operation, "Navajivan", Mahatmaji's Gujerati weekly, had to its credit nearly twenty-five thousand subscribers. No cultured Gujerati home was without it. Reading "Navajivan" and wearing Khaddar were looked upon as the outer signs of an inner patriotism. "Navajivan" is just as broadcasting agency. Mahatmaji steals though he is opposed to any sort of stealing—a quarter of an hour from his pressing engagements, writes off an article and sends it to the "Navajivan" Press. The next day, the whole of Gujerat from Bombay to Kathiawar, reads it, hears it and ponders over it. It carries the fire of patriotism and the glow of Truth with it. Even in the remotest villages of the interior, people used to throng at the post-offices to get their copies of "Navajivan". Scores of illiterate peasants sat round a person while reading "Navajivan" and listened patiently and seriously to the contents of the paper from end to end. And as they left the place, a tear of expiation, sympathy or emotion would glitter in their eyes. Week after week, the people of Gujerat heard the language of Mahatmaji and got accustomed to it. They realised that his direct and simple style appealed to them more than any other. They refused to admire other styles of expression, which formerly used to exact their reluctant appreciation. This was the beginning of a reformation in the language.

Besides simplifying Gujerati prose, Gandhiji showed the ways in which it could be usefully employed. Before him, nobody dared to treat serious subjects like religion, politics and art in the mother-tongue. Even when there was a stray attempt, the language could not be understood by the common people, who were thus denied all opportunity to come into touch with politics, or philosophy. Mahatmaji employed Gujerati to express even the subtlest feelings and sublimest thoughts. He dealt with all the great topics of the day. His scholarly articles on religion, 'Varnashrama Dharma', 'Brahmacharya' and 'Ahimsa' and his soul-stirring expositions of Satyagraha, Non-co-operation, dietetis and economic problems, indicate that he possesses a versatile genius, a profound knowledge of men and things, and a perfect and racy expression, that go to make him one of the greatest and noblest of Indian writers.

HIS DESCRIPTIONS.

Some of his descriptions of natural scenery are greatly admired in Gujerat. I shall just quote a few lines of Prof. Nagindas Parekh, a talented writer and critic of Ahmedabad. He says:—

"Sometimes it (diction) is marvellous. His descriptions of natural scenery, occurring in some of his political writings, are really classical, e.g., the one of Sindhu, when he first went there during his All-India tour. The other is the one he wrote when he was sailing in a boat of the river Padma in Bengal in the same year. Really I sometimes fail to understand how he can choose his words so correctly."

In his writings Gandhiji does not employ far-fetched similes and hyperboles that make the sentence gaudy and ornate; but in his mild and picturesque way, he adds delicacy and grace to the sentence. He is parsimonious, economical rather, in his use of words. We can present to the Telugu readers a faint idea of Gandhiji's style and diction by comparing him with Kari Tikkana, the most celebrated of their classical poets. Gandhiji is ever fresh and green as an olive. One is never tired of reading an article of his on Khadi, 'Brahmacharya', or untouchability, even if it be for the hundredth time that he is writing on the subject. This is because he has an unerring vision and the capacity to dive into the depths of things. He does not indulge in platitudinous verbiage. His frankness has a great deal to do with this ever-new and impressive style of his.

SUITABLE FOR "VEERA RASA."

The Gujeratis used to nourish an idea formerly that their tongue was not fit for the expression of "Veera Rasa' (the heroic). But after seeing Gandhiji's spirited articles, and especially the one called "Pariksha", written at the time of the first Bardoli campaign, they are convinced, that when properly handled by eminent writers, their language is also suitable for 'Veera Rasa' The late Michael Madhusudhan Dutta rendered the same service to Bengali by writing his great epic 'Meghanadh Badho' (the killing of Indrajit, son of Ravana).

Gandhiji also took some practical steps to improve the vocabulary. For some years now, he has been demanding from the 'Puratatva Mandir' (Research Society) of the Gujerat Vidya Peetha, a spelling book which should include all the current and obsolete words in the language. His idea is that the anarchy prevailing in the spelling of Gujerati should be put an end to by the compilation of an authoritative spelling-dictionary. The dictionary is now nearly ready. It includes about 60,000 words. The Vidya Peetha is also preparing a standard Gujerati Dictionary at his instance.

RESEMBLES TOLSTOY.

Gandhiji resembles Tolstoy in almost all his 'puritanic' ideas and preachings. Both tried to introduce religion into politics, though both seemed to have felt that their participation in politics was a dire necessity. Gandhiji observes:—

"If I seem to take part in politics it is only because politics encircle us to-day like the coil of a snake from which we cannot get out, no matter how much one tries. I wish, therefore, to wrestle with the snake... I have been experimenting with myself and my friends by introducing religion into politics".

Though both of them are great seers, Gandhiji is certainly a greater man than Tolstoy, according to Romain Rolland and Rabindranath Tagore. The following sentences from the pen of M. Rolland will be of considerable interest to the readers:—

"Tagore has always acknowledged the saintliness of Gandhi and I have heard him speak to me with great veneration about Gandhi. When I referred to the resemblance of Tolstoy to the Mahatma, in the course of our conversation, Tagore expressed to me how much dearer Gandhi was to him (Tagore) and how much more glorious than Tolstoy Gandhi appeared to him to be—(now that I have come to know better. I also am of the same opinion)—for, everything in Gandhi is natural, simple, modest and pure; an air of serenity surrounds his very fights whereas in Tolstoy pride fights against pride, anger against anger; everything is violent not excepting even non-violence."

Tolstoy while writing, gets excited and makes his sentences hyper-emotional. Gandhiji's plain, well thought out sentences appeal more than Count Leo's.

In his method of argument, in weighing the pros and cons of the subject under discussion, and in wealth of thought, Maurice Maeterlink of Belgium comes nearer to Gandhiji Some of the latter's sentences in "Wisdom and Destiny" claim an affinity with Gandhi's in 'Young India' and 'Navajivan'. When Gandhiji is criticised for any of his opinions he does not, like Ibsen, hurl at his critics more pungent rearks in order to assert his individuality. He welcome all criticisms and replies to them courteously yet effectively. And he never hesitates to confess himself in the wrong.

A PIONEER.

Gandhiji is a pioneer not only in Gujerati prose writing, but also in Gujerati publication. Ten thousand copies of his autobiography in Gujerati were sold in a fortnight. His Gujerati books are incredibly cheap. In this he is a contrast to Rabindranath. The fact that the original of his biography was written in Gujerati certainly elevates the status of Gujerati as a language, and a day may dawn when individual Germans, Chinese Russians will labour hard at learning Gujerati in order to study his autobiography in the original. Moreover a study of his style is indispensable to all Indian students of linguistics philology and syntax.

There is arare charm in Mahatmaji's style. His expression of pathos is perfectly natural. It is said that

(Continued in Column 5.)

DEFECTS OF INDIAN BANKING

—:o:—

Calcutta Economist's Suggestions For Improvement

TASK FOR NEXT BANKING INQUIRY

CALCUTTA, May 10.

"Unless our people learn to consider bills representing goods bought, sold, shipped—in transit or in warehouse,—to be valuable instruments of exchange, it is impossible for modern Banking to grow. It will be desirable on the part of the next commission to ascertain to what extent what I call the traditional "cash habit" is being replaced by the "bill habit." It is priority clear to me in any case, that steps have to be taken both by the legislature as well as through private commercial firms, Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations to promote the "bill discounting habit" and to create a regular "bill market" said Prof. Benoy Kumar Sirkar, expert in Banking and Editor of the Journal of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce yesterday on the eve of his departure for a continental tour, to a representative of the Free Press, discussing the line along which the next Banking Enquiry should proceed to be of real benefit to Indian Commerce and Industry.

BANKING INQUIRY: ITS TWO-FOLD OBJECT.

Continuing the learned Professor said: "Banking enquiry like every other economic enquiry can have two principal objects in view:

(1.) To make an objective survey of the existing credit facilities in the country with indications as to their shortcomings, and

(2) to suggest methods by which the defects can be remedied and the banking and other allied institutions can be developed along sound lines.

BANKS VERSUS BANIAS IN INDIA.

"In a semi-industrialised and mediavally-minded country like India, modern Banking has its most formidable rival in the traditional money-lending business of the Mahajans and Banias and to a certain extent of the zamindars. Those, who have fluid capital, are used to invest it in personal loans to ryots, householders and other persons in need. Money-lending has in every country been for a long time one of the most profitable and economically very fruitful fields of investment. India is not an exception in this respect. It is by competing with this traditional investment method that the pioneers of modern industry and commerce have been able gradually to establish the new institutions of credit. India to-day finds herself in exactly the same position, viz. new methods of investment in competition with the old. The fundamental problem here is the Banker vs. the money-lenders.

A RISKY BUSINESS.

"Any objective investigation into the present conditions of the credit institutions of India will have to devote special attention to ascertain the extent to which money-lending has been becoming less and less profitable and more and more risky. In other words, it will be very necessary for a band of statisticians to go about from a business centre making enquiries about changes in the rate of interest during the last generation. My impression is that the level of the rate of interest has been falling and this is one reason why the monied classes are thinking of giving up the old investment methods and taking interest in modern Banking.

THE MONEY-LENDERS' FUNCTION.

"I should suggest that a scientific study of the rate of interest and its changes during the last three decades should form an important point of interest with the Banking Commissioners. I do not believe, however, that money-lending as a profession in India is likely to disappear. The money-lenders have discharged a very useful function in economic organisation of our country as of other countries. And as in other countries, in India also some of the prominent money-lenders of to-day will grow into what are called "individual Bankers" or "Private Bankers". They may not establish joint-stock Banks or limited liability Banks, nor perhaps would they often care to go into partnerships with their peers. But I suspect, many of them will know how to modernise their tactics and function as integral parts in the money market. And in this regard, they will be looked upon as very honourable allies of organised Banking.

OTHER HANDICAPS.

"Another topic to which I should like to invite their attention is the subject of business or organisation as prevalent among our traders and artisans. In this regard also modern Banking encounters if not a rival institution, at any rate, a tremendous handicap to a natural growth.

Our business people in the mofussil are not yet used to handling bills and commercial papers. The "cash habit" continues still in India to-day to be as powerful as it was long ago in the other countries which have now shaken it off. Unless our people learn to consider bills representing goods bought, sold, shipped,—in transit or in warehouse—to be a valuable instruments of exchange, it is impossible for modern Banking to grow.

NECESSITY OF CHANGE IN TRADE MENTALITY.

The phrase "Banking habit" does not mean simply depositing money in a credit institution for a short or a long period learning to use cheques for sale and purchases. The most important item in the Banking habit is to be found in the transactions in the bills, discounting of bills acceptance of bills and re-discounting of bills. In other words, as soon as we go beyond the "Cheques habit", which I consider to be but a "Kindergarten aspect" in modern credit, we are face to face with the proposition that "Banking habit" implies fundamentally the "bill habit."

CREATING A BILL MARKET.

"It will be desirable on the part of the Commission to ascertain to what I call traditional "cash habit" is being replaced by the "bill habit", and it is perfectly clear to me in any case, that steps have to be taken both by the legislature as well as through private commercial firms, Chambers of Commerce and industrial associations, to promote the "bill discounting habit" and to create a regular bill market here, there and everywhere throught the country. The easiest form of these bills will naturally be the documents representing goods shipped from Bazar to Bazar, Warehouses goods offices and allied institutions will have to be established as regular links in the system.

For the present, the question of industrial bills is perhaps likely to be premature. And although agricultural bills might be considered to be risky, a move might be made through the co-operative societies in order to create and popularise instruments representing raw produce as well as landed properties.

PROPAGANDA WORK NEEDED.

Altogether, in the interest of promoting the "Bill habit" and establishing the "discount market", Government will have to create facilities for the speedy transfer of mortagages and mobilisation of resources. Our peasants, artisans and merchants—all can be educated up to the handling of documents of modern credit. The law can help them to a certain extent. Individual firms of substantial importance can pioneer the movement to a great extent. And finally the organised associations of merchants, industrialists and cultivators can carry on propaganda in behalf of modern methods of business or organisation.—Free Press.

KARNATAK JOURNALIST IN CONFERENCE

PROSECUTION OP MR. K. P. KHADILKAR CONDEMNED

—:o:—

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS AT BELGAUM

BELGAUM, May 13.

The second session of the Karnatak Journalists' Conference wsa held here to-day under the presidency of Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle". There was a large attendence of delegates and the proceedings were very lively.

The Conference passed resolutions urging the Governments of Bombay and Madras and the States of Mysore and Hyderabad to supply gratis all Government publications to all newspapers in Karnatak, and strongly disapproving of the policy of Government in making invidious distinctions as regards giving public advertisements.

The Conference requested the Maharaja of Mycore to repeal Press laws detrimental to the growth of Journalism in Mysore and condemned the policy of Government of Bombay in prosecuting Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, the Editor of the "Nava Kal".

The Karnatak Periodicals Exhibition was also opened here this morning.—A P.

BROACH YOUTH LEAGUE

—:o:—

OBSERVED NATIONAL DAY

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, May 12.

Broach Youth League Observed the National Day in a befitting manner. A public meeting was held in the Town Hall when Pandit Omkarnath presided speeches were delivered by various speakers including Mr. Thakarlal Divan, Dr. Babarali, Messrs. Jayantpumar and Bhanuprasad. A devotional and serious atmosphere prevailed when Panditjee unfolded the National Flag and commenced to sing the national song. All in the meeting silently stood up, paid due homage to the departed heroic martyrs and saluted the National Flag.

WINDING UP OF KARACHI BANK LTD.

—:o:—

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S JUDGMENT

KARACHI, May 13.

Judgment has been delivered by Mr. P. E. Percival, Judicial Commissioner, Sind, on the application regarding the winding-up of the Karachi Bank Limited which recently went into voluntary liquidation. The court has ordered official liquidation and appointed Dharamdas Thawardas, LL.B., Official Assignee of the Court and Mr. C M Lobo, LL.B., and Mr. Satchchand LL.B. as liquidators. A.P.

POLICE RAID A SATTA GAMBLING DEN

—:o:—

A POONA SENSATION

POONA, May 13.

The City Police raided during the week-end a satta gamoling den located in the backroom of a hotel opposite the Kotwal Chavadi, Inspector Hardakar had previously sent a person with a marked rupee which it is stated was accepted by the hotel keeper. Next day, Mr. Hardaker entered the hotel showed the search warrant to hotel-keeper and signalled to a posse of constables waiting outside to enter. Eight persons were found inside the room. Sergeant Mackenzie caught one man by the wrist while he was tearing a betting slip. The search lasted seven hours during the night. One thousand rupees in coins, betting slips and two gold ornaments were recovered.. The raid has caused a good deal of sensation locally.—A.P.

NOT A DROP OF WATER TO DRINK

—:o:—

Plight of Ahmedabad Mill Workers

AHMEDABAD, May, 13.

The President of the Mill-owners Association invited the Secretary of the Labour Union to accompany him personally to any mill where there was any complaint as regards water supply or dining shed with a view to have such grievances redressed.

The Secretary of the Union has drawn the attention of the President of the Association to the Hathising Mill where, he says, not a drop of water is available for hours at a stretch and workmen have to go to neigbouring mills or distant public taps to quench their thirst. He further says that if within the next 48 hours that mill fails to make satisfactory arrangements, the men may be permitted to suspend work entirely.—A. P.

"THE PHILANDERER"

—:o:—

BERNARD SHAW'S COMEDY AT OPERA HOUSE

To-night the Macdona Players will stage "The Philanderer", which is the lightest of Bernard Shaw's plays—almost a farcical comedy. It deals with the amorous adventures of a young man who makes superficial love to two women—Julia Craven and Grace Tranfield—simultaneously. The two fathers of these women tackle him and rebuke him for his conduct, and the situation develops into a sort of a satire on Ibsenism.

Eventually, a doctor who treats Julia's old father for an imaginary disease succeeds in winning her heart and marries the girl. The Philanderer is also thrown over by the other woman who sees through the superficial nature of his advances.

In this play the leading role of Leonard Charteris is played by Mr. Terence O'Brien, and the two principal women characters by Miss Joan Hopegood and Miss Daphne Carr.

THE KIRPAN ORDER

—:o:—

The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir.—The statements issued by the Government and the Secretary, Singhsabah as to the interview that took place between the Honourable Home Member and the representatives of the Sikh Sabha make interesting but somewhat puzzling reading.

Both the statements are agreed that the sikhs at the said interview gave expression to their feelings and religious belief stating that the said order about Kirpans interfered with their religious observance and that a satisfactory understanding was arrived at and that the order complained about would be so relaxed as would leave Sikhs no cause to complain, and as a result the Kirpans that were taken away have been returned thus easing the situation. For this The Government of Bombay deserve congratulations.

However it would appear that the Government are continuing the order, though it is for all practical purposes more dead than alive—I think then prestige would be better kept by withdrawing the order, which the Government have promised to do sooner than later. Keeping up appearances which can deceive no one can hardly add to prestige be it of persons or Governments, and from that point of view may I suggest that the order which is dead be cremated. I do not say buried as otherwise it may resurrect.—Yours etc.

D. D. SHETTIA.

Bombay May 13.

CONGRESS ZEAL LEADS TO PRISON

PURI, May 13.

Mr. Murari Tripathi, a Congress worker has been sentenced under sections 380 and 448 on the charge of trespassing into the Zilla school hostel and stealing pieces of foreign cloth for burning with others already collected to four and two months' rigorous imprisonment respectively, the sentences to run consecutively.—Free Press.

ARTS OF THE THEATRE

—:o:—

REGENERATE WORLD FORCE

MR. VAKIL'S LECTURE AT POONA

(From A Correspondent,)

POONA, May 10.

"The Arts of the Theatre" was the subject of a speech Mr. K. H. Vakil delivered this week under the auspices of the "Vasant Vyhyan Mala," Poona, Prof. Pranjype presiding. Mr. Vakil, during the course of his speech, observed that the dissatisfaction with the present conditions of the theatre in India had frequently and, not seldom, vehemently expressed. The theatre was assumed, for several reasons, to be in the wrong hands. And, it was assumed that the class of intelligentsia wakened to recognise their manifold shortcomings could undertake their instruction and guidance. Mr. Vakil preferred to speak that evening, particularly, about those who had assumed for themselves the responsibilities of reconstruction of the national theatre. He left the illiterate and the uneducated and uncultured or the "commercial" people, at present manipulating the theatre, deliberately at the back stage. He proposed to examine some of the fallacies and superstitions enveloping the mind and activities of the intellectuals. For, he believed that the nation, rightly, looked up to them for fruitful assistance. And, the sooner they emancipated themselves from sad delusions, the sooner would the nation feel itself competent to employ the arts of the theatre as a regenerate world-power. It was not enough, therefore, that the educated man or woman should arrive on the stage. He or she should understand the stage, the dramatic medium and materials. It was, he said, ridiculous to expect, that those evils of the theatre, whatever they were, would be cured or removed automatically with the attention, offhand, of the educated man or woman. Education was not the index to an infallible caste. And, no class or caste was sacrosanct in art. Education was only a means for the artistic aims. The educated man or woman who was not educated in art was of little value for the regenerate artistic necessities of the theatre.

DRAMATIC MEDIUM.

The critical analysis of plays, absolutely essential, was almost entirely absent from the writings, speeches and dramatic notices and reviews which obtained constant publicity. How seldom, he said, were the art and the capacity for example, of the playwright to interpret his theme in the dramatic medium mentioned, let alone adequately estimated!

The producer in the West covered the dramatic bankruptcy of his theme with spectacular devices. They were not unknown in India. The subjective essays, the maudlin soliloquies, leading to no scheme or development of action to no organic or coherent maturing of ideas in the theme, were, however, peculiar to modern India, peculiar to those who with convenient ease exploited the "spiritual" credulity and dramatic apathy of India. For, they had not cared to benefit by the dramatic values specifically registered in ancient Indian plays like "Mrichkatika" or "Vasvadatta." Another deplorable tendency was observed in the sedulous aping of the perverted music hall concoctions depicted in the West as "Oriental," the variety, indicated, for example, by "Chu-Chin-Chow" or the "Voice from the Minaret."

DRAMATIC MATERIALS.

The dramatic materials, found in the ancient classic literature, history, art and drama, cradle and folk-songs, folk-lore and legends, were innumerable and infinite. But they had not been utilised with the artistic discretion and judgment which alone could reveal and interpret their dramatic values. Further, the problems, for instance, of music specifically adapted for the dramatic medium or of the dance adjusted to the demands of the stage were not even recognised or enunciated. Costumes and ornaments were either over elaborate and garish, or historically inaccurate inconsistent, muddled and fortunately increasing. The amateur both educated men and women, was, fortunately increasing. The amateur ought to be educated in dramatic art. The educated ought no longer to remain an amateur in art. Social institutions, schools and colleges, had abundant material and opportunities. But they were to be warned against the scandalous attitude which regarded the abuse of the dramatic art necessary and inevitable for the promotion of philanthropy.

THE STAGE.

The stage was, in actual practice, ignored. The properties were pulled and pushed, lifted and dropped, with ill-concealed contempt towards their legitimate function. The back-cloths and wings and lighting, despite the infinite possibilities of electricity, were rarely used for atmospheric effect or dramatic intensity of the theme. They were an accident and, often an encumbrance. "Snobbism and sheepish insincerity" was, Mr. Vakil concluded, considered by a reputed English dramatic critic to be the worst enemy to art. He hoped that the imported vice would soon disappear from the country. Prof. Pranjype thanked the speaker and remarked that the stage in Maharashtra was taken seriously and critically and its outlook was hopeful.

AWAY WITH HALF-HEARTED LEADERS

—:o:—

Mr. Meherally on "Walking Plagues of India"

YOUTH CONFERENCE AT KOLHAPUR

BELGAUM, May 13.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, President-elect of the Kolhapur Youth Conference, arrived on Saturday morning. He was given a rousing reception at the station by an immense crowd of youths.

Mr Shahane of the "Vande Mataram," Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the Delegates, and advised the youth to participate in politics. He advocated social reform, and condemned communalism.

FOR SERVICE OF MOTHERLAND.

Mr Meherally, amidst great ovation exhorted the youths to prepare for the service of the Motherland. He said: "There must be a revolution in ideas before there can be any revolution in fact. Intellectual conviction must precede productive action. The foundation of a virile Youth Movement must be laid on sound deep study alone, study, not of text books only, but of the forces and currents that shape international life and civilisation itself.

IN THE MELTING POT.

"A great battle is waging between the past and the future Age-long customs, hoary traditions fond beliefs, all these are in the melting pot. A new civilisation is in the prossess of formation Gigantic forces are conflicting the world over.

DOWN WITH IMPERIALISM.

"No nation has a right to govern another Every nation has the right to govern itself. The Indian Independence movement daily gaining strength, will vanquish British Imperialism. Labour, gaining the upper hand the world ever, youth must be friend labour. Without the masses Swaraj is neither possible nor desirable."

WALKING PLAGUES OF INDIA.

He made a passionate appeal to the youth to march forward. He criticised the half-hearted methods of Indian leaders. The leaders are suffering from "talk complex" he said. "If you have not the courage to lead, have the grace to retire." "Hindus and Muslims are the two eyes of Mother India. Down with communal fanatics, who are but the walking plagues of India."

Resolutions were passed expressing condolence for the passing away of Lala Lajpat Rai, congratulating Kharagbehadur, expressing fraternal greetings to all the youth of the world, condemning imperialism, insisting on social reform, insisting the prohibition of drink, in favour of Swadeshi and Khadi, denouncing untouchability, communalism, provincialism, etc.—From Press.

MADRAS GOVT'S TRIBUTE TO LATE SIR M. COUTTS TROTTER

—:o:—

SECRETARIAT AND COURTS CLOSE AS MARK OF RESPECT

SIR K. SASTRI APPOINTED CHIEF JUSTICE TEMPORARILY

OOTACAMUND, May 13.

The Madras Government has received intimation from Captain of steamer S. S. "Manora" that Sir V. M. Coutts Trotter, Chief Justice of Madras High Court died at sea yesterday.—A. P.

The following Gazette extra-odinary is issued,—His Excellency the Governor-in-Council and Ministers have received with deep regret the intelligence of the death at sea on the 12th of May 1929 of the Hon. Sir Murray Coutts Trotter, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras and they desire to place on record their high appreciation of his valuable services to this Presidency. Hon. Sir Murray Coutts Trotter was Judge of High Court for over 15 years, for the last five years of which he was the chief Justice. His experience of judical procedure and legal practice in England were of great value to Court in his conduct of cases and in his judgments he invariably displayed admirable lucidity and wide learning. As Chief Justice it was especially his constant endeavour, while maintaining his standards in the administration of justice throughout the Presidency, to diminish delays in obtaining judicial decisions. By his death the High Court has lost an able administrator as well as a judge of outstanding ability.

COURTS CLOSED.

As a mark of respect to his memory Government direct that Secretariats at Madras and Stonehouse Hill and all courts (civil and criminal) be closed for the day on which the information is received by them and that their flags will be hoisted half mast high until sunset.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE APPOINTED.

Another notification is issued appointing Justice Sir Kumaraswami Sastri as Chief Justice, Madras High Court, until some person has been appointtd by His Majesty to that office and has entered on the discharge of the duties of that office. His Excellency the Governor has sent a message of condolence to the family of the late Sir V. M. Coutts Trotter.—A. P.

'LOYALTY TO RED FLAG''

—:o:—

The management "The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. write:—

"In your issue of to-day's date on the front page, there appear the following lines:—The loyalty of the Strikers to the "Red Flag" Union was once again demonstrated when several hundred workers of the Shapurji Broacha and Bombay Mills failed to turn up on Sunday morning "on account of the fact that Wednesday was declared a holiday owing to Solar Eclipse, the management had decided to keep the Mills working on Sunday. Though nearly the same number of mills put on steam as on the preceding day, "the men in the Shapurji Broacha and Bombay Dyeing Mills failed to attend and the gates had to be closed." As far as the Bombay Dyeing Mills are concerned, this statement is absolutely incorrect. Not only did the Bombay Dyeing Mills not close their gates, but the attendance on the day in question was the same as on the previous day."

NEEDLESS PANIC IN CITY

Mischief-makers Abroad

—:o:—

FALSE RUMOURS OF OCMMUNAL RIOTS CIRCULATED

A rumour was afloat in the City on Monday night that a Hindu-Muslim fracas took place in Kandewadi and that the Curfew order was altered to 9 p.m. from 11 p.m. A panic was created in some quarters and shops at Null Bazar, Dana Bunder, Pydhoni, Bhandi Bazar and Duncan Road were closed down as a result of these wild rumours circulated by mischief-makers and interested persons.

Enquiries made in this connection show that no fight took place in Kandewadi nor was the Curfew order altered.

A Mahomedan aged about 30 was found dead with throat cut in a latrine at Erskine Road. A blood-stained razor was found near him. Police suspect this to be a case of suicide.

BLOOD STAINED LETTER TO "TRIBUNE" EDITOR

—:o:—

Amazing Allegations about source of "Red Letters"

—:o:—

ONLY TO TRAP PEACEFUL WORKERS

LAHORE, May 13.

A letter signed by the Secretary, Hindusthan Socialist Republican Army, bearing initials S.S.L. in bloodstains has been received today from the Army's Lahore camp, by the editor of the "Tribune".

It reads thus:—

"Let the public be informed that the "Red" letters so common nowadays are the work of the Government and its C.I.D. for the sake of propaganda By these the Government wish to entrap peaceful workers of the Congress and such other societies which wish the welfare of our country.

MAKING PETTY NOISE.

"We have as yet only demonstrated what we have to do. The deaf require a loud cry. So we have made some petty demonstrations to make the deaf British Government hear. If even now our demands are not fulfilled, we shall be compelled into real action and then we must not be blamed for what we may do."—Free Press.

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THE PEARL PHARMACY
Lyallpur (Punjab).

THE STRIKE AND THE RIOTS

(Continued from page 6).

strike leaders after the general strike to ensure that any settlement which is arrived at may be really of a lasting character.

The scheme of standardisation and revised standing orders related not to any grievances that led to the strikes but were measures conceived by both the employers and the labour leaders as precautionary measures calculated to ensure cordial relations between the Employers and the Workers, in the future. The Fawcett Committee record that their labours have been considerably lightened by the fact that both the employers and the workers came to an agreement between themselves on those issues in regard to all their main respects. Thus, it cannot at all be said that the strikes were in any way due to the lack of agreement on standardisation schemes and revised standing orders. The defensibility or otherwise of the strikes therefore depend entirely on the nature of these Seventeen Demands. In this connection, it may also be pointed out that the leaders of the Workers and Peasants' Party appeared in their capacity as Union leaders and supported their case as embodied in the Seventeen Demands in the formulation of which they had played no mean part.

DEMANDS CLASSIFIED.

And what to do the Fawcett Committee state? This is how the Committee sum up their findings;

"The result is that the Seventeen Demands fall in our opinion, under the following four classifications:—

(1) Granted by the mill-owners' Association Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10 14, 15, 16 and 17.

(2) Held by us to be fair and reasonable. Nos. 12 and 13.

(3) Held by us not to be fair and reasonable Nos. 8 and 11.

(4) Held by us to be partly fair and reasonable and partly not; Nos. 1, 2 and 7."

Thus, out of 17 demands 10 demands were conceded by the mill-owners and it is clear from the report that these demands were conceded not under duress but because they embodied principles to which the mill-owners had no difficulty in subscribing. That this claim is not exaggerated will be seen from the nature of the demands. The ten demands conceded by the Employers, are, stated briefly as under:—

(1) The conditions of work shall not be varied without previous consultation with the workers' organiation. (The demand as originallly made was that no change shall be made without previous consent of the workers but the labour leaders themselves later modified the demand and only asked that 'previous consultation be made'.)

(2) The individual mills shall not vary rules of employment without the consent of the Mill-owners' Association.

(3) The rates of new varieties shall be fixed by the mill-owners' Association after consultation with the workers' organisations.

(4) Notices in vernacular showing the rates of piece work in detail shall be posted in the departments for the information of the workers.

(5) There should be no forfeiture of unclaimed wages.

(6) There shall be standardisation of conditions of employment, payment and wages.

(7) Rules shall be framed for regular grant of leave without pay.

(8) There shall be standardisation of Standing Orders.

(9) Employment should be given to depressed classes in weaving department. (The mill-owners stated they were always willing to do so but it was the Caste Hindus that objected.).

(10) There shall be no victimisation.

WHAT THE EMPLOYERS DID NOT ACCEPT.

None of ten demands can be said to be of such vital character as to have justified the series of strikes which have occured since August 1927 culminating in the general strike of April 1928. Further the majority of these ten demands embody unexceptionable principles to which no group of employers could take objection, with any semblance of reason. Let us now examine the two demands which the Millowners declined to concede and which the Fawcett Committee decided in favour of the workers. The wo demands were:—

(1) One month's notice must be given by either side before terminating the contract of service.

(2) The present high price allowances should be consolidated.

In regard to one month's notice, the mill-owners contended that it was the existing rule but in practice it was only the employers that observed it and not the workers. The only point which the mill-owners made in regard to the proposal regarding the high price allowance was that the workers should be agreeable to revision of wages according to cost of living. The Fawcett Committee record that finally the workers' leaders did not object to the condition of the mill-owners. Thus, it cannot be said that these two demands justified the series of strikes. There are the three demands which the Fawcett Committee held to be partly fair and reasonable and partly out. In the opinion of the Fawcett Committee these demands were:—

(2) Where daily hours of work for any section of workers are less than ten they shall not be increased without being paid for.

(3) There shall be previous consultation with and free consent of workers before three looms to a weaver and other efficiency methods are introduced. The committee's decision in regard to the reduction of wages was that the charges was substantiated in many cases and that the scheme of standardisation proposed by the mill-owners involved a cut of 7 1/2 per cent in wages of weavers which was justified by the condition of the industry and other causes. The committee, however, recommended that the wage cut should be waived by the mill-owners as an act of goodwill.

In regard to cases where daily hours of work were less than ten the committee decided that the workers' demand should be acceded to in the case of mechanics and not other workers as the operatives in the warping sizing and warehousing departments and departmental fitters, carpenters and line levellers who also claimed the same privilege.

In regard to the demand that there should be not only previous consultation but also free consent of workers before efficiency methods were introduced, the Fawcett Committee held that the demand for previous consultation was just but not the demand that there should be free consent. The view of the committee was that the workers could always exercise their right of free will not to agree to any innovation which they objected to and secede from the work.

Then there are two demands which the committee held to be not fair or reasonable. Those demands were:—

(1) Minimum wage should be Rs. thirty in the industry.

(2) The system of taking out tickets and cleaning machinery daily should be discontinued.

In regard to the demand for minimum wages, the committee pointed out that the standardisation scheme proposed by the Joint Strike Committee itself contained rates of wages which were below Rs. 30 and that it was sufficient to fix what was a fair and reasonable wage for any kind of work or class of operatives.

In regard to taking out tickets and cleaning of machinery the Committee decided in favour of the Employers.

A CRIPPLED INDUSTRY.

Thus out of 17 demands, we have ten demands agreed to by the Millowners themselves, 2 demands granted by the committee in full, 3 demands granted by the committee in part and 2 demands rejected in toto. But, the only substantial gain may be said to be the decision of the committee that the hours of work for the mechanics which are now 8 1/2 should continue to remain so. But what of the cost of the Industry the community and the workers for this little gain? The industry is practically crippled. The foreign imports have made considerable advances at the expense of the Bombay Textile industry. Several mills have been compelled to change hands. And if statistics were taken, it would be found that between the year 1927 and to date, large number of mills have changed hands from Indian firms of Managing Agents to European firms of Managing Agents. The ratio and general depression of the trade have certainly contributed their quota to this consummation but it cannot be denied that the strikes and the consequent dislocation which they involved also contributed largely to that end.

LOSS TO PUBLIC.

Then let us take the community. The extent of the loss to the community can be fairly judged when it is pointed out that the revenue to the State from income-tax and supertax from the Bombay Textile Industry has decreased by over Rs. two crores and it has been computed that the loss of income-tax revenue is equivalent to a loss of revenue of Rs. thirty crores to the industry and several times more that sum to the community. And loss to the workers in wages alone runs into several crores. The monthly wage bill or the Bombay Textile industry is said to exceed Rs. thirty lakhs. At a modest computation, the workers should have lost over Rs. three crores in wages alone, by following the leadership of the Workers and Peasants' party and it is difficult to believe that this frightful wastage of energy men and resources can be defended or regarded as meritorious except on the basis of the Communist philosophy. And if this can be said of the strikes before the report of the Fawcett Committee, it can be said so with greater force in regard to the present srike. If the assumptions in these articles are correct, the leaders of the present strike are culpable of the worst crime against the workers, the industry and the community. One must call the strike wilful sabotage. Why I consider the present strike as an act of wilful sabotage I shall discuss in the next article.

(To Be Continued)

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FALL OF METEOR IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 13.

A spear-shaped meteor of the size of a football was seen by Calcutta spectators falling in the north-west diminishing in size as it burst—Free Press.

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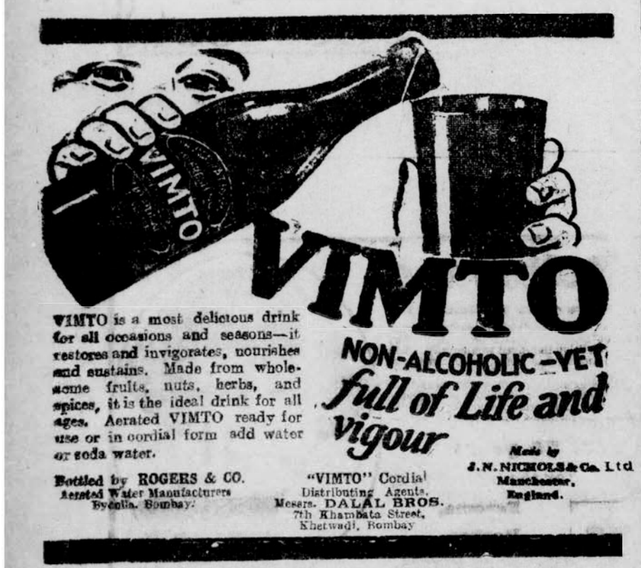

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IF A MAN DIES, SHALL HE LIVE AGAIN?

—:o:—

Theory of Immortality Examined

"I am the resurrection and the life"—the sonorous phrase which has given hope to uncounted millions for nearly 2,000 years—is it true, or a dream that fades into an endless night of death? The answer rings out in tens of thousands of churches during Easter services when worshipping congregations see in nature's annual resurrection a sign from God that their own hope will not be denied them.

But there are doubters and others who deny who believe that when the body disintegrates there is nothing to go on. There is no soul they cry; there is no life hereafer, all ends at the grave. Among these is the voice of Clarence Darrow, a noted American criminal lawyer, who has taken to beguiling himself with the great question which agitate the human mind. He is one year past the allotted span and the long morrow which is soon to come he believes, will be one with his fading retrospect—lost in complete forgetfulness.

OPPOSITE VIEWS.

The Rev. Clarence True Wilson, General Secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America on the other hand holds fast to the belief that death is not utter extinction. "If a man die, shall he live again?" Yes, says Dr. Wilson. Both give their views in the "Forum" (New York), and at this season they are not out of place here.

Beginning with Mr. Darrow we find him saying that the "evidence against the persistence of seasonal consciousness is as strong as the evidence of gravitation and much more obvious. It is as convincing and unassailable as the proof of the destruction of wood on coal by fire." He has never known any one to go on the long journey and return with the desired information. The beginning of life he tells us, yield no evidence of the beginning of a soul, and fading memory of past events in personal experience convinces him that consciousness, too is dulled with the weight of time and will slip away with death. "I often fail," he writes "to recollect the names of some of those I knew full well."

THE END OF LIFE.

"Many events do not make the lasting impression that they once did. I know that it will be only a few years even if my body still survives decay when few important matters will even register in my mind. I know how it is with the old. I know that physical life can persist beyond the time when the mind can fully function. I know that if I live to an extreme old age my mind will fail. I shall eat and drink and go to my bed in an automamatic way. Memory—which is all that binds me to the past—will already be dead. All that will remain will be a vegetative existence. I shall sit and doze in the chimney corner and, my body will function in a measure even though the ego will already be practically dead. I am sure that if I die of what is called 'old age,' my consciousness will gradually slip away with my failing emotions; I shall no more be aware of the near approach of final dissolution than is the dying tree."

The scientific doctrine that matter and force are indestructible is sometime used to support the argument that personal consciousness persists after death; but Mr. Darrow points out that the scientific theory carries with it a corollary that the forms of matter and energy are constantly changing through an endless cycle of new combinations. "Of what possible use would it be, then," he asks, to have a consciousness that was immortal but which from the moment of death, was dispersed into new combinations so that no two parts of the original identity could ever be reunited again?

"The thing we call 'life' is nothing other than a state of equilibrium which endures for a short span of years between the two opposing tendencies of nature—the one that builds us, and the one that tears down. In old age, the tearing-down process has already gained the ascendency, and when death intervenes, the equilibrium is finally upset by the complete stoppage of the building-up process so that nothing remains but complete diintegration. The energy thus released may be converted into grass or trees or animal life; or it may lie dormant until caught up again in the crucible of nature's laboratory. But whatever happens, the man—the You and I—like the lump of coal that has been burned, is gone—irrevocably dispersed. All the king's horses and all the king's men cannot restore it to its former unity."

But there is nothing in science or philosophy inconsistent with a belief in immortality, replies Dr. Wilson. There is no possibility of proving that immortality does not exist, for no oone is justified in making that statement until he has explored the entire universe and found that it contains no souls. Dr. Wilson argue that as our sense organs are not sufficiently acute to discern all qualities of matter, so may they not be expected to discern a spirit.

Even in evolution he finds an argument for immortality, for "if development ceases at the door of the grave, if death ends all, then we ask the doubter to explain why a God of wisdom and power should ordain development to proceed so far and no farther. We ask him to show how he knows that death is the sudden and arbitrary cessation of all growth and development..... does it not seem probable that at death the soul, comprising all the elements of personality, merely lays aside the body like a garment?" The soul's capacity for "endless improvement, service and worship," argues Dr. Wilson, "points to a future which will make possible further development than we achieve here.

BROKEN PILLARS.

"If immortality be but an irridescent dream, the most illustrious lives that earth has known may well be represented by broken pillars and unfinished shafts. Think of the men who perished in the bloom of youth when all our skies were dark with clouds of war. Count the poets who scarce began to sing ere death laid hold on them—Keats, Shelley, Byron, Burns and Poe. Remember in men of genius whose sun was eclipsed at noon—Shakespeare, Lincoln, Robert Louis Stevenson. Recall those who though they lived their four score years, went down to death with eyes undimmed mental vigour unabated. No man who ever lived and wrought to truth and righteousness exhausted his capacity at eighty or could exhaust it at twice eighty. He only exercised it transiently and passed away. These are life's withheld completions.'

THE UNIVERSAL DESIRE.

"A man does not come to himself here. The majority of men have scarcely any idea of the potent and splendid faculties slumbering in them. Shall God bring out all there is in an insect that flits for an hour in the summer twilight and then to the best and loftiest being he has made the being to whom he gave the rule and dominion of this world and whom. He has crowned with glory and honour—shall. He give him no chance to come to himself?

Sir Isaac Newton, when he was an old man said he did not know how he appeared to other people, but to himself he seemed like a little child, picking up a few pebbles of truth here and there upon the shore while the great ocean of undiscovered truth lay unexplored before him."

The universal desire for immortal happiness is additional evidence to Dr. Wilson that immortality is true "No race or tribe even partially civilized, has been found without it. It is as persistent as it inescapable; it grows stronger as the race advances. Some beliefs are outgrown; they belonged to the world's childhood. But the greatest thinkers of the ages have been the strongest advocates of man's immortality—Socrates or St. Paul Sir Isaac Newton or John Wesley.

THE TRIBUNAL OF ETERNITY.

"Is it possible that God has so constituted the race that it can only be governed by a lie? If not, the universal sense of immortality must be based on truth. The inequalities of earthly rewards and punisrments form a strong presumptive argument for a future state of conscious existence. Human life is too brief to exemplify divine justice. Let the curtain drop with Herod presiding with his adulterous Queen by him and John the Baptist beheaded, with Paul in prison and Nero on the throne of Empire; let existence cease with Booth at large and Lincoln dying with the fatal bullet in him, and there is no justice the universe, no God worthy of respect.

But to the spiritually minded there is no question here. We believe that the ethical element is supreme in the God of the universe. His justice blossoms into love. His benevolence furnishes a future life for man: it provides a way of blessing as well as a way of expiration. The Tribunal of Eternity has no part in the horrors of man's injustice unto man."

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SCHOOL OF ELECTIONEERING

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HOW ORATORS ARE TRAINED

One of the bugbears of political speakers is the heckler. Many an orator has been put off his stride by an awkward question or a witty interruption. So, that not only must he be trained in the art of political speaking; he must also be able to deal with the heckler, and to keep his temper while doing so.

Special instructional classes for speakers are held for this purpose. One such training centre has been established at Ashridge House, Berkhamsted, which is a kind of University for political candidates.

The Philip Stott College at Northampton also serves this purpose. Here, during the past six years, some 6,000 students have been initiated into the mysteries of political speech-making, political economy, and matters relating to the government of the country.

ON ROAD TO SUCCESS.

There are many things which the budding politician has to learn. He must get used to the sound of his own voice echoing through the stillness of a big hall crowded with people. And he must learn how to speak easily and fluently.

After the lectures at the Philip Stott College students are invited to get up and ask questions which may lead to a general discussion. This procedure is generally successful, but when students are requested to make speeches on set subjects they are often attacked by stage fright. This they are taught to overcome.

There are three essentials in making a political speech, or any other kind of speech. First, knowledge of the subject; second, a rough idea before rising of the manner in which it is to be treated; third, delivery.

Gestures are all right if they come naturally. If not, they should be left alone, as nothing is more irritating to an audience than affectation or unnatural movements.

As to the heckler, who so often upsets and inexperienced political speaker, the Philip Stott College prepares its students to handle him by staging mock election meetings in the open air, at which the speaker's fellow-students do everything they can to make him lose his temper—the most fatal thing any budding politician can do.

If the student lives through the heckling, ragging, and mobbing by his fellow, and delivers a successful speech, he may be sure that he is well on the road to political success.

BARDOLI AND DEOGAD

AN APPEAL

The Hon. General Secretary of the Deogad Taluka Praja Mandal writes:—

The success of Bardoli movement is quite fresh in the mind of the Public. On comparison there will be seen vast difference in the grievances of Bardoli and Deogad. Bardoli was aggrived at the recent increase in the assessment while Deogad has been groaning under over-assessment from the beginning. Deogad, expectant of relief on the occasion of the original settlement, was shocked at the increase in 1891 by nearly 75 per cent. From that date Deogad is struggling against this injustice but to no much success. In spite of all this the Government could inflict a further blow. By the Revision Settlement in 1926 the already over-heavy assessment was increased by 33 per cent. on the average. Deogad is struggling hard against the injustice.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Advocate Surve and others are on tour in Deogad Taluka with a view to have a personal knowledge of the circumstances there and at the end of the tour a private meeting of the prominent people of Deogad Taluka will be held at Deogad on Tuesday. Mainly on the success of this meeting depends the fate of the struggle of Deogad.

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Medical science and the practical experience of many thousands of physicians have proved that the Calcium needs of the body and the health of the female system *cannot be separated.*

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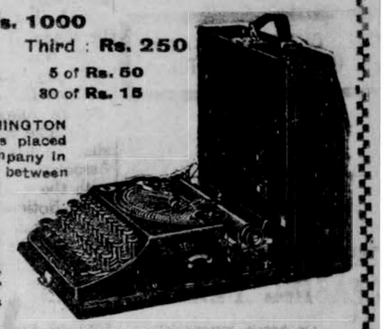

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No. 1.

IN QUEST OF TRUTH

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Life-Story of Annie Besant

It may be safely affirmed of Annie Besant not only that she is one of the most remarkable women of her generation, but that history affords few parallels to a career so strange and so romantic. Her whole life has been a pilgrimage in quest of Truth. No woman of our time has been more woefully misunderstood or more bitterly reviled; no woman to-day commands more unqualified or more universal respect (says T. M. Pope in "T. P.'s Weekly."

The story of her strenuous and adventurous life has been told in "The Life of Annie Besant," by Geoffrey West. Born in 1847, she was educated in the most rigid school of Evangelical piety. Her ardent and generous spirit soon, however, rebelled against the cold austerity of her narrow creed. She demanded a religion that should supply her with beauty, colour and romance. She found it for a time in Anglo-Catholicism, which was at least able to satisfy the emotional requirements of her nature, and she threw herself with characteristic ardour into her newly-found faith.

RELIGIOUS DOUBTS.

Her great desire at this time was to become a Sister of Mercy. When she was only eighteen, however, a significant thing happened. As a pious exercise she set herself the task of compiling from the Four Gospels the story of Holy Week. This act of devotion was fated to have momentous consequences. "She soon discovered difficulties," writes Mr. West, "Mathew, Mark, and Luke did not wholly correspond, and John would not fit in at all!" Thus for the first time were the seeds of doubt sown in her mind. "I became uneasy as I proceeded with my task," she herself confessed, "for discrepancies leaped at me from my four column; the uneasiness grew as the contradictions increased, until I saw with a shock of horror that my 'harmony' was a discord, and a doubt of veracity of the story sprang up like a serpent hissing in my face."

CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.

The break with organized Christianity was to come later. In the meantime she sought refuge in prayer, fasting and a scrupulous observance of her religious duties. It was during this period that she became acquainted with a young clergyman named Frank Besant. Besant proved a persistent wooer and Annie at length yielded, though with considerable reluctance. They were married at St. Leonard's, on December 28, 1867.

The marriage was a disaster from the start. Besant, was a man totally incapable of understanding his wife. Bigoted unsympathetic, and domineering, he vainly tried to bend her to his imperious will. Her domestic unhappiness was augmented by the revival of religious doubts. She began to read the works of sceptical writers. It was an anomalous position for a clergyman's wife, and some allowance may perhaps be made for Mr Besant's irritation.

In her perplexity Annie sought the advice of Dr. Pusey. He was a man of unquestioned piety, but of restricted imagination. He had no use for "honest doubt" and to him the mere questioning of any of the dogmas of the Church was in itself a deadly sin. Mrs. Besant has left on record an account of the fateful interview:

INTO THE WILDERNESS.

"It is not your duty to ascertain the truth," he told me sternly. "It is your duty to accept and believe the truth as laid down by the Church. At your peril you reject it. The responsibility is not yours so long as you dutifully accept that which the Church has laid down for your acceptance. Did not the Lord promise that the presence of the Spirit should be ever with His Church, to guide her into all truth?"

"But the fact of the promise and its value are just the very points on which I am doubtful," I answered.

He shuddered. "Pray, pray," he said. "Father, forgive her, for she knows not what she says."

Pusey had failed her in her extremity and the result was almost inevitable. The slowly-maturing doubts hardened into certainties. Her position as the wife of a Christian minister became intolerable, and, turning her back on her husband and her family friendless, and alone, she went out into the wilderness.

For the next few years we find her associated with Charles Bradlaugh, who was, at that time, conducting a vigorous campaign on behalf of Free Thought at the Hall of Science. She became an enthusiastic advocate of birth-control and of Socialism, and fought gallantly in the teeth of relentless opposition, for a betterment of the social conditions of the working girls of London. Her persuasive oratory drew crowds to the meetings she addressed in various parts of the country. She identified herself with the aims and aspirations of the poorer classes, and visited their places of entertainment.

FREE THOUGHT CAMPAIGN.

In one of her articles there is an interesting description of an evening at the South London Palace. "When I arrived," she writes, "a girl was on the stage, who sang more musically than any other I have heard, Miss Marie Lloyd. She was bright and arch without vulgarity, and led the audience merrily in the choruses in which they heartily joined."

Mrs. Besant's association with Bradlaugh lasted several years. It was brought to an end by another change in her religious outlook. The time came when she could no longer rest content with a purely mechanistic conception of the aniverse; there was a whole world of unexplained mystery behind phenomena. Such problems as hypnotic experiments, clairvoyance and thought transference constituted difficulties which Atheism was powerless to solve. Brought into contact with Madame Blavatsky, she became a Theosophist, and to that creed she has remained faithful ever since.

AT EIGHTY-TWO.

For many years past she has lived in India where, with unabated energy, she has preached the gospel of Theosophy and battled valiantly for a larger measure of self-government for the Indians. Her closing years are cheered and sustained by a belief in the imminence of the arrival of the World Teacher, the Christ whose second coming shall deliver a world now in bondage.

Many will regard it as a vain delusion, but there are few who will fail to recognize in the dreamer one whose life has been devoted to the pursuit of the Star of Truth, and who has consistently followed the star withersoever it went. She is now approaching the age of eighty-two, but it may be safely said that if, in the future, Truth should present itself to her in another guise, she will at once respond to the call.

LORD OLIVIER SPEAKS OUT

—:o:—

"WHITE CAPITAL AND COLOURED LABOUR"

"The colour line is not a rational line; the logic neither of words nor facts will uphold it," writes Lord Olivier, "If its theory is adopted it infallibly aggravates the virulence of the colour problem. The more it is ignored the more is that poison attenuated. It is quite possible to justify a political generalisation—not as a principle, but as a working formula—that whereas the majority of the population are uncivilised or uneducated negroes it is expedient to restrict the political franchise by minimum qualifications applicable to the whole community.

"It is not possible, either as a working political formula, or as an anthropological theorem, to establish a generalisation that there is any political or any human function for which coloured persons are by their African blood proved disqualified. In various categories of human activity it may be maintained that, as a rule, and very naturally, for the activities of a State of European civilisation, black and coloured folk are not up to the average efficiency of white, and are difficult and disheartening to deal with.

"On the other hand, in other categories, they often are manifestly more generously endowed than the average of the white men who intermix with them, not only with sympathetic and valuable and human qualities, but with talent and executive ability for their expression.

"My study and observation of comparative conditions in the United States and in the West Indies, and of all that can be learnt from a long series of reports of many public investigations that have been held since the Boer War into South African native problems have long convinced me and progressively confirmed me in the assurance that no solution of American or South African difficulties will be found except by resolutely disclaiming the colour line and race differentiation theory."

The above appears in the new and revised edition of Lord Olivier's book, "White Capital and Coloured Labour" (Hogarth Press, 12s. 6d.). The book appeared in 1906 and has been out of print for some years, but the many changes in labour conditions all over the Empire would have made extensive revision necessary in any case. Lord Olivier has a high reputation as an able administrator, and his service in the Labour Cabinet of Mr Ramsay MacDonald's Government gives a special significance to his book.

WIMBLEDON IN 1929

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WHERE TENNIS HISTORY WILL BE MADE

It is truly remarkable how applications to view Wimbledon, not only from England but from all over the world, continue to increase each year.

English championships clearly remain the chief lawn tennis event of the season, and this in spite of the fact that England has few outstanding players to pit against the array of talent which yearly invades her shores. The secret of all this, as Tilden told me, lies in the fact that there is a certain "atmosphere" about Wimbledon, with all its traditions, that no other championships in the world, his own included, have yet been able to attain. Thus writes F. Gordon Lowe, The Famous Tennis Champion, in "Pearson Weekly".

All standards at lawn tennis are judged by what is done at Wimbledon. It is the ambition and object of every player, no matter what his nationality, to play and do well at this most classic of all meetings.

This year a larger sum than ever—in 1928 it was £35,000—will probably be returned to applicants for seats; this must be a heart-breaking duty for the All-England Club management. The question of increasing the size of the Stadium to meet this demand has often been raised, but no satisfactory solution of the difficulty has been found. Wimbledon is much the same as a theatre, and can only play to a certain capacity; the "House full" notice is final.

Under existing conditions only a limited number of people—at the very most 20,000—can watch a lawn tennis match properly. Even from the back rows of the present centre court seats visibility is none too good. Lawn tennis is essentially a game where the spectators must be in close touch with the players in order to appreciate it. All the charm is lost if every minute detail of a match cannot be followed. That is perhaps why many regretted the change over from the old ground in 1922, which owing to its narrow confines, produced a more intimate "touch."

A story comes from the Riviera of some sound advice administered by Morpurgo to Mme. Serpieri, better known as Mme. Vlasto, before they played their "mixed" final at the Carlton at Cannes.

Their opponents happened to be Aeschliman and Mrs. Covell, and Mme. Serpieri confessed to her partner before the game started that she found the tall Swiss champion most disconcerting at the net. Morpurgo, a shrewd judge, thereupon suggested that she should take a glance at Aeschliman first and then drive straight to where he was standing; he was certain to move away as she played her stroke! The advice apparently worked wonders, and helped the Italian and his partner to score a bloodless victory with the loss of only four games.

AIM AT THE BODY!

This is a little tip which can often be used against volleyers who are never so happy playing a ball coming straight at them. They prefer to lunge out to the left or right. Then again, most good volleyers—Borotra and Morpurgo both do—leave a large gap at the net in the hope of tempting their opponents to play for this imaginary opening. In reality they are merely waiting to spring to this spot the moment the ball is hit. It is a habit with them. A drive, therefore, aimed at the volleyer's body will often what is termed "wrong foot" them and score the point.

Italy won the European Zone of the Davis Cup competition last year, and undoubtedly will start favourite this. She has, however, a pretty stiff draw, and in all probability will have to beat in sequence Ireland, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, and then Denmark before she can reach the final Therefore, Baron Morpurgo, the Italian captain, who is in such brilliant form himself just now, must be delighted at the good showing of his second string, De Stefani.

In the final at Beaulieu, after losing the first set, it took Morpurgo all his time to subdue his compatriot. Against Outa, a distinctly stiff proposition, De Stefani has twice been on the winning side during the Riviera season. He was primarily a base liner last year, but is now developing an allround game, and is one of the few ambidextrous players ever to reach first-class rank.

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P.S.4

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DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

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Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1066.

BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 14 1929

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN STRIKE SITUATION

Picketing in Full Swing

—:o:—

The Bombay mill strike situation did not show any signs of improvement on Monday. Although about the same number of mills that worked on the preceding day put on steam, a depletion in the attendance of workers in several mills, especially the Spring Mill, was noticeable. This depletion is attributed to vigerous picketing carried on by the volunteers of the Girni Kamgar Union. About 20 mills worked with nearly the full complement of workers and the rest were only partially working.

BRUTAL MURDER.

The atmosphere in the mill area was charged with suppressed excitement and tension when in the early hours of Monday Ramzankhan, a Chowkidar employed in the Manchester Mills, Ghoropdeo, was found brutally murdered in the mill compound. Up to 2 a.m. in the morning he is said to have regularly sounded the sentry call by shouting out "All well here". At 3 a.m. an officer of the mill came out and witnessed a ghastly spectacle.

Ramzankhan was lying in a pool of blood at the mill gates. A blood-stained stick lying by his side suggested the brutal manner in which the watchman was done to death. His skull was fractured and he was found to be lifeless.

The police were communicated with and they immediately placed under arrest a Hindu sepoy of the mill. Further investigations are in progress.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Although the manner in which the volunteers of the Girni Kamgar Union carry out their duties has been so far been commendably peaceful, the police have taken notice of alleged disorderly behaviour on the part of certain volunteers and arrested six of them. Out of these four were arrested on Sunday near the Prahalad Mills and the rest on Monday near the Century Mill. The first four were placed before an Honorary Magistrate on Monday, but the case was adjourned.

POLICE "BANDOBUST".

In view of the tendency of the riff-raffs in the Pydhownie and other disturbed areas towards hooliganism as evidenced by stray assaults on Sunday, the police have decided to maintain military and armed police "bandobust" as heretofore. Enquiries made in the Office of the Police Commissioner elicited the information that although all the four British troops that were posted in different localities, have been completely withdrawn, their place has been taken by Indian armed troops belonging to the Ninth Jats. The strength of these troops will be 200, half of whom will be on active duty while the other will be on relief duty. Over and above this force there are 350 district armed police and the total strength is said to be adequate enough.

MILL-WATCHMAN'S MURDER

—:o:—

NO CONNECTION WITH THE STRIKE

From further enquiries made into the murder of the watchman of the Manchester Mill on Monday morning, it transpires, that it has no connection with the strike nor the communal tension in the city. The motive of the crime is said to be a personal grudge.

The police made one more arrest of a bhaya employed in the same mill in connection with the murder.

GOVT. TO GIVE DEFINITE REPLY TO-DAY

A press communique dated 13th inst. issued by the Girni Kamgar Union states:—

The Home Member has promised to give to-morrow a definite reply to the question of the payment of wages.

The report of the "Evening News" that the 'Red Flag Volunteers' are exclusively Marathas is false. The volunteers of the Girni Kamgar Union are recruited from all communities including Mahomedans. It is true, however, that the hired picketers of the Management are chiefly Mahomedans and Pathans.

The police have started arresting the volunteers of the Girni Kamgar Union on flimy pretexts and letting them off after a short detention, so as to hamper their work. The Delisle Road Police tried to prevent the volunteers from picketing more than one gate of each mill but the volunteers refused to budge and after communicating with the headquarters the police at last yielded.

PAYMENT OF APRIL WAGES

—:o:—

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION ADVOCATES PROMPT PAYMENT

DANGER OF DEPARTING FROM CURRENT PRACTICE

Messrs. F J. Ginwala, Mohamad Umar Rajab and R. R. Bakhale have issued the following statement regarding the April wages of the operatives:

It is very unfortunate that the questioon of the payment of earned wages of the operatives for the month of April should have added one more complication to the already complicated situation of the strike. It could have been amicably settled if there had been as there ought to be in the interest of the industry as a whole, some amount of mutual goodwill on the part of the Mill-owners' Association and the Girni Kamgar Union, even in the midst of the serious estrangement that has taken place between them and some anxiety on either side to terminate the strike as early as possible. Such mutual good will is contemplated in the Mediation Rules (No. 3) which provide for the periodical meetings of the parties at dispute during the period of the strike or lockout. It is a great pity that this spirit is at a great discount at the present moment and the result is that the termination of the strike at an early date is becoming more and more difficult.

We have read carefully the statements of the Mill-owners' Association and Girni Kamgar Union on the payment of April wages. Taking first the question of payment of unclaimed wages, we are of opinion that Standing Order No. 15-A lays down that they should be paid to the operative or his legal representative subject to the former being sufficiently indentified. The resumption of work before making payment is not necessary under the Order; and in some cases it is not even possible if the operative is working in other mill.

Now as regards the April wages, it must be first made perfectly clear that the Mill-owners' Association do not seem to propose to "forfeit" the wages; and, therefore, to drag in the Fawcett Committee's findings and their suggested Standing Order No. 15 on that' issue is absolutely irrelevant. What the mill-owners propose to do is to postpone the payment of April wages by six-days after the workers resume work. In other words they propose to "withhold" the wages for some time; and they do so because they say, it seems to us, the workers went on strike without giving notice. Under Standing Order 17, as approved by the Fawcett Committee striking work either singly or with other operatives without giving fourteen days' notice is treated as misconduct for which an operative is liable to be summarily dismissed. No Standing Order prescribes a further course as to the payment or non-payment of wages of workers "so dismissed" except Standing Order No. 15 which relates to the forfeiture of wages of those leaving without notice but which the mill-owners do not propose to make use of. Further we do not know whether the Association has made use of Standing Order 17 and declared the dismissal of the workers on strike on account of their misconduct. We are aware that the Standing Orders have not yet come into operation; nor have they been yet approved by the Workers' organisations. Therefore we feel that we cannot rely upon the Fawcett Committee's Report and the Standing Orders; and even if we do, they are not helpful in arriving at a decision on the position taken by the Mill-owners' Association.

Coming now to the ordinary law of the land we find that the Fawcett Committee has held that "the general rule of law is that, "if length of notice is not provided for in the contract, it is an implied term that the contract can be determined only by either party giving reasonable notice," and that a lightning strike is unlawful and the "the employees concerned are liable to be sued for damages for breach of contract" we have ourselves stated before the Fawcett Committee that if a workman leaves employment without notice he should be sued for damages but his wages should not be forfeited on that score. The Fawcett Committee did not accept our view and opined that the employer should not be compelled to go to court to enforce the forfeiture which, according to them if included in the contract is legal. But as the millowners do not propose to forfeit the wages, we need not go further into it. The only point that emerges out of this is that the employer is allowed by law to sue the employee leaving without notice for damages; but we cannot get any hint under the ordinary law as to the legality or otherwise of the millowners withholding wages as in the present case.

We must therefore rely upon the practice hitherto followed by the millowners. So far as we know, the millowners have almost invariably paid the wages of the operatives for the period immediately preceding the strike. They have done so not only in the general strikes but in sectional strikes as well. In fact they seemed to be rather eager to make the payments on previous occasions and it is the workers who seemed reluctant to receive wages as they thought that the receipt of payment meant the termination of the employment or service. This since the position is reversed. The workers want payment and the millowners do not want to make it. As in the present case law does not help us, we must look to equity. And if we do that, we feel that the millowners should make the payment promptly. Non-payment means serious monetary convenience to the operatives and is bound to increase their indebtedness. No well-wishers of labour will accept this proposition. Moreover, we do not believe that after receiving the payment the workers will go to the villages. They would have done so if the whole mill industry had stopped working. They know that some mills are working and their number is increasing. They will therefore, think twice of spending money on travelling when they know that full working may begin any day. We are therefore, strongly of opinion that payment to all the operatives should be made very promptly. If it is feared that payment on the same day to the working and non-working operatives may bring about a clash it should be made on two different days.

"ILLEGAL CLAIM TO WITHHOLD WAGES"

—:o:—

LABOUR LEADERS' STATEMENT

The Girni Kamgar Union in a press bulletin state:—

The Mill-owners have tried to prove in their latest statement to press that the operatives are not legally entitled to draw their wages for April and that the Mill-owners are showing exceptional generosity in giving the workers a 'chance' to resume work by offering to pay the wages after they have worked for six days. In support of their claim for forfeiting the wages of the operatives they have quoted certain irrelevant passages from the Fawcett Committee's Report. The Mill-owners Association has not only agreed as yet to abide by all the recommendations of the Fawcett Committee, but has definitely rejected some of the more inconvenient recommendations The public will not be so gullible as to be deceived by the attempt of the Millowners to take their stand on the Fawcett Committee's Report after twisting it to suit their immediate purpose. Moreover the Fawcett Committee has nowhere prescribed a period of notice for any strike, nor is there any contract between the operatives and the Millowners prescribing any definite period of notice and hence the question of forfeiting the wages of those who go on lightning strikes does not arise.

NOT A LIGHTNING STRIKE.

Apart from the fact that the present strike is not a lightning strike, the workers have always claimed the right to strike work at any time, and they challenge the Millowners to assert their claim for damages for breach of contract on the part of strikers by legal action, instead of taking the high-handed step of withholding payment of wages. The standing orders on the subject of the forfeiture of wages as recommended by the Fawcett Committee refer to the termination of service and not to the declaration of strike and the Millowners are deliberately trying to confuse the issue by mixing up the two things It is not for the first time that this is being done for at one of the sittings of the joint conference of the Mill-owners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee Sir Ness Wadia tried to interpret standing order No. 15 as referring to the declaration of a strike when it really referred to the termination of service, and Mr. Mody had to admit the mistake when it had been brought to his notice by the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union.

"PURELY ILLEGAL".

The position, therefore, as it stands to-day, is this. The workers have gone on strike; they have neither terminated their service voluntarily nor been served with notices of dismissal by the Management. They are fully entitled to draw the wages for the work they have put in, and the action of the Mill-owners in withholding payment until the operatives return and put in six days' work is purely illegal and intended to coerce the strikers into submission. There have been many strikes before this, but the Mill-owners never claimed the right either to forfeit the wages or to postpone their payment. Since they have done it this time, it is obvious that they have done so because they have realized the futility of all legal means to break the strike. The Mill-owners have the presumption to suggest that the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union 'have tried to fasten on this notice (Re: withholding payment of wages) as another grievance' because these leaders 'have to do their utmost to keep the strike from collapsing'. The fact is that the Mill-owners have so far done their utmost to keep the strike from continuing and inspite of all their frantic efforts to persuade the workers that the strike is wrong, or the general public that the strike is fizzling out the strike continues as merrily as ever and will not be called off until all the demands are granted. Meanwhile it is for the public to see if the Mill-owners are justified in their high-handed action of withholding the wages earned by 1,50,000 men, at a time they badly need it.

(Continued From Column 7.)

further enhance the great reputation enjoyed by its predecessors. Powered with the new six-cylinder engine it is capable of supplying adequate power for quick starting and acceleration. Four wheel brakes, external contacting on the rear and internal expanding on the front ones, give assurance of capacity to stop quickly. Sturdy construction ensures to the new truck long life, and the careful attention to detail in the construction of those parts subjected to the greatest wear and tear, the greatest strain, has eliminated the fear of repair troubles. It is a greatly improved truck; the wheel base is seven inches more being 131 inches, possesses greater speed, 32 per cent. more power, 50 per cent. more capacity, and the transmission is of the selective type, sliding gear —four speeds forward and one reverse. It is claimed that only a company like General Motors with its tremendous purchasing power could produce a truck possessed of the qualities that the new one has.

The new models will be on display at the Showrooms of General Motors Chevrolet dealers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon from May 17th.

AN OUTSTANDING CHEVROLET PRODUCTION

THE GREAT CAR OF THE YEAR

—:o:—

Improved Models With Outstanding Features

The announcement of a six-cylinder Chevrolet by General Motors India Limited records the most notable advance in motor car production during the last quarter of a century. The new six-cylinder model replaces the four as a natural development in General Motors programme to give the motor-buying public the greatest value-for-value product on the market. The new Chevrolet—a six in the price range of the four—will be welcomed not primarily because it is a six but because it is Chevrolet, whose predecessors have already established a world-wide reputation for reliability. The reputation of Chevrolet's predecessors has paved the way for this startling innovation of a six-cylinder car, and the improvements made in this, the outstanding Chevrolet of Chevrolet history, are radical enough, sweeping enough, to insure ready public acceptance in India. In America and other large western cities the new Chevrolet has had a most triumphant showing and it is interesting to note that in the first three days of its exhibition at Detroit and at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel at New York more than two hundred thousand people were present at the demonstration. It is not at all surprising to find, in view of the enthusiastic reception, that Chevrolet broke all monthly production records in March with an output of 147,274 cars and trucks.

The 1929 models will be sold at practically the same prices that existed last year, thereby becoming the lowest-priced cars in the six-cylinder field. The listed prices are: Tourer, Rs. 2,595; Sedan, Rs. 3,375; Convertible Landau Sedan, Rs. 3,595.

Experimental work on the new six-cylinder models has been under weigh for the last four years and the new product now represents an improvement in power, speed, acceleration and smoothness of operation as well as appearance, comfort and refinements of upholstery. Many notable changes and improvements are found in the chassis. The engine, of the valve-in-head type, is capable of developing forty-six horse-power at low speed, an increase of 32 per cent. over the four-cylinder model.

SOME NOTABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

The combustion chamber has been newly designed, giving a high-compression, non-detonating head. The camshaft is also newly designed. There are four exhaust and three intake ports. New type "G" spark plugs have been adopted. A new pump on the carburetor is responsible for the remarkable acceleration of the 1929 engine. This device, when the accelerator is suddenly depressed, forces a small quantity of fuel into the manifold of the carburetor, giving instant power and get-away. An AC fuel pump insures a positive and uniform supply of fuel under all conditions; a filter which is a part of the pump insures clean gas and an air cleaner prevents any dirt and grit from entering with the air. The engine is capable of 70 miles per hour and yet is capable of being operated economically for petrol consumption.

OTHER OUTSTANDING FEATURES.

There is a combination splash and wick flow method of lubrication with the oil supplied through a filter at the bottom of the crank-case, by means of a newly designed Vane type pump. An oil pressure gauge is installed on the instrument board. The crankshaft is a forty-six pound, three-bearing unit, balanced statically and dynamically. The entire rocker arm mechanism and all valve operating parts are entirely inclosed and are lubricated automatically. The clutch is of the single plate dry disc type, and requires no lubrication The new rear axle is similar in design to that used on the most expensive cars. It is of the semi-floating type with a strong, one-piece benjo type, pressed steel housing Six heavy duty New departure annular ball bearings and extra heavy cut spiral bevel gears are used.

AN IMPROVED BRAKING SYSTEM.

Non-locking four-wheel brakes with rear service brakes in two self-aligning segments contribute to the safety features of the car. The service brakes on the 11-inch drums on the rear wheels are of the external contracting type and those on the front, of the internal expanding style. The emergency brake lever is located on the driver's right and operates a braking system independent of the service brakes. Long chrome vanadium steel springs of the semi-elliptic type are one of the factors accounting for the easy riding qualities of the new car. The springs are set parallel to the frame. The front springs are each 36 inches in length and the rear springs 54 inches.

A theft-proof lock is standard. There is also a storage battery, a motor-driven Klaxon horn, a complete tool kit, a weather-proof pedal inclosure, an automatic stoplight and a rear-vision mirror. A toe-button to the left of the clutch enables the driver to dim his headlights without taking his hands from the wheel. Open cars have curtains that open with the doors and a full vision windscreen, with weather strip and wiper. The Sedan and Convertible Landau Sedan models are equipped with military sun visors, a Fisher VV-type windscreen, with automatic type wiper and narrow windscreen posts. All models are fitted with cowl lamps. Balloon tires, 4.50 by 20, are standard on all passenger models.

SMARTER BODIES THAN LAST YEAR.

The wheel base remains at 107 inches. Newly designed Fisher bodies and a high, flattened hood give the new Chevrolet an even greater, smarter and more graceful appearance. Chromium-plating has been used on the radiator shell, headlamps, and other metal parts. Appointments are the richest and most luxurious ever offered by Chevrolet. The seats are wider and more restful. The driver's seat, in all closed models, is easily adjustable forward or back. The redesigned dash carries a grouping of all control instruments indirectly lighted, including the new motor temperature indicator. Rich, long wearing upholsteries and especially designed Ternstedt hardware contribute to the distinction of the interiors. The cars are beautifully finished in Duco colours suited to the Indian climate.

A RAIN AND SUNSHINE CAR.

An ideal car for the East is the new Chevrolet Convertible Sedan, offered for the first time in this country. In addition to possessing all the luxury and comfort of the fully enclosed car it has a rear hood which can be quickly lowered or raised enabling this model to be used either as a closed or open car. The advantages of his during the trying, monsoon weather will immediately be appreciated. With the exception of this hood which is supported by attractive plated brackets, the car is in every respect the same as the full Sedan and in fact lacks nothing of the latter's dignity and smartness of appearance as the moveable hood is of a heavy handsome material and is carefully tailored to follow the lines of the coachwork. There is already a steady demand for this type of car in many parts of the country and now that this handsome design is available it is certain to take the place of the somewhat freakish efforts which have been made by many manufacturers to solve the problem of what might be called a "rain and sunshine" car.

THE NEW CHEVROLET TRUCK.

Throughout the East the Chevrolet Truck has become a household word for dependability, economy of operation, and outstanding performance. The new six-cylinder truck will still

(Continued in Column 5.)

EYE EXERCISES

—:o:—

HINTS BY A DOCTOR

Most people take their eyes too much for granted. Seeing what a beautiful, delicate, and precious mechanism the human eye is, it behoves us to take care of it far more assiduously than we commonly do.

This care will be rewarded by a longer possession of normal sight and by an absence of those common headaches which are due to negligence or improper use of the eyes.

The first thing to attend to is proper direction of the light on to our book or paper when we are reading or writing. Never have the light facing you. Let it come from behind or above preferably over your left shoulder (advises a Home doctor).

DOGGLES FOR MOTORING.

Do not continue to read or write, if you are doing either by daylight, when the light begins to wane. Stop directly you are conscious of any effort in seeing the words.

Another common negligence of the eyes is in motoring. Never sit in a fast travelling car without wearing goggles of some sort. Perfectly plain spectacles do as well as anything else to protect the eye against the chance of a foreign body entering it and against the friction of the rapidly rushed through air.

The eye has muscles, both intrinsic and extrinsic. The intrinsic are constantly being exercised in the necessary focussing for seeing things at various distances. But how many people take the trouble to exercise systematically the extrinsic muscles of the eye?

It is by these that the eye is pulled from side to side or rolled up and down.

A couple of minutes spent every morning in purposely moving the eye in these various directions are well spent. And when the exercises are done put the face into a basin of cold water and open the eyes in the water.

These simple processes strengthen the eye muscles and refresh and invigorate its delicate surface. It is one of the natural deficiencies of advanced years to require spectacles. Their advent, however, can be delayed by maintaining the bodily health and the vigour of the eyes at their highest possible point.

GAUD SARASWAT WIDOW REMARRIAGE

A widow re-marriage according to ancient Vedic rites was solemnized on Sunday between Sitabai Tendoolkar, formerly of the Indian Women's University and Mr. Krishnarao Gopal Marathe, both of the Gaud Saraswat Community, in Bombay before a large gathering of friends and relatives. Both the bride and bridegroom come from respectable families. The bride was given by Mr. Narayanrao Tendoolker, her brother.

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